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# THE CHINA PRESS

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丁巳年十月廿四日

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1917

大正四年十月廿四日

20 CENTS

## CISMON CONQUERED AND 1,000 CAPTIVES SAYS BERLIN CABLE

Italians Counter by Claim  
Foes Have Lost Proportionately 20 to 1

## PINCERS SQUEEZE Effort to Close Defenders In from Asiago Plateau To Piave's Mouth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—(By wire-  
less).—A German official communique  
reports:

We have captured several hill  
positions north-eastward of Gallio  
and on both sides of the Brenta  
Valley. We have taken Cismon.

There has been a more intense  
artillery action along the Lower  
Piave.

The Hungarians have captured a  
thousand prisoners on the west bank  
of the Piave near the sea.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian  
headquarters in a message dated  
Wednesday reports:—

Another Pincers Move  
The enemy are attempting to  
squeeze the Italians into pincers, one  
end pressing from Asiago Plateau  
and the other upon the mouth of the  
Piave.

It is estimated that in the fighting  
described in tonight's semi-official  
communique the enemy's losses  
were 20 to 1 compared with the  
Italians.

It is recalled that the present at-  
tempts being made by the Austrians  
to debouch into the Valleys leading  
to the Venetian are similar to the at-  
tempts frustrated in May, 1916.

So far the resistance of the Italians  
is holding the plans of the enemy.  
Italians Retain Positions

Rome, November 16.—An official  
communique reports:

Our front in the mountains from  
Asiago Plateau to the Piave was  
developed, our labors continuing de-  
spite intense fire and violent attacks.  
We resisted and counter-attacked,  
taking prisoners and retaining all our  
positions.

The artillery action continues across  
the Piave.

A semi-official communique re-  
ports:

After a lengthy resistance which  
enabled our troops on Asiago  
Plateau to complete their move-  
ments, Mont Longara has been  
abandoned. The Italian rearguard  
stubbornly resisted the furious on-  
slaughts of the enemy for four days.  
On the 10th they put out of action  
the eight battalions of enemy troops  
which momentarily captured Gallio  
and Mount Ferrag. After this five  
fresh battalions of Austrian troops  
were brought up but they were re-  
peatedly repulsed and counter-at-  
tacked and Mont Longara was not  
evacuated until the new lines of our  
main army had been completed.

All Ports Stripped  
At the same time our rearguard  
in the Val Sugana and the moun-  
tains near Feltrè rejoined our main  
line after stripping all the forts north  
and north-west of Arsiè, including  
the forts the enemy claimed they had  
stormed.

The enemy continue their attempts  
on the Piave front. The detach-  
ments who crossed near San Dona  
and Intestatura have been driven  
back into the river.

The zone occupied by important  
detachments of the enemy near  
Zenson is being continually reduced.  
The enemy reached an islet north of  
Piave Bridge and the right bank  
near the mouth of the Grisleria,  
where the thick vegetation and high  
banks assisted their concealment.  
Our defenders however have check-  
ed the advance of these detachments.

## BRITISH FOOD CONTROL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—The Food  
Controller, Lord Rhonda, speaking  
at Glasgow today, announced that  
the Government has adopted the Re-  
construction Report cabled on June  
28 as part of the Government policy  
after the war.

## Premier Tuan Withdraws Resignation on Argument Made by Hsu Shih-chang

Latter Impresses Need to Remain Through Crisis; Min-  
isters Take Responsibility for All Policies

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 17.—An im-  
portant conference at the Presi-  
dent's Palace this morning, be-  
tween President Feng Kuo-chang  
and the members of the Cabinet,  
has resulted in Tuan Chi-jui con-  
sulting to withdraw his resigna-  
tion. Tuan Chi-jui's withdrawal  
appears to be largely due to the  
efforts of Hsu Shih-chang, who  
strongly urged the Premier to re-  
main at the present critical juncture.

At the conference, it was de-  
termined to continue the sup-  
pression of the rebels in Hunan  
by military measures, though it  
is not yet known whether the  
general policy of the Premier to-  
wards the South remains unaltered.

## CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, November 16.—Premier  
Tuan asked for sick leave, last night.  
There was no Cabinet meeting to-  
day, as all the Ministers will send  
in their resignation if Tuan does so.

Premier Tuan says that his policy  
aims at driving out the Yunnanese  
from Szechuen, withdrawing Kuang  
Hsi-ter from Hunan and nothing  
more. The Lianing rebellion will  
be solved by the Central Govern-  
ment, but he wishes to know whether  
the South-West has any definite  
proposals for peace.

Later.—The whole cabinet has  
resigned, the members tendering  
their resignations individually. They  
insist they are individually respon-  
sible for the policies of the Tuan  
Cabinet.

The resignations have been com-  
municated to the various Tzuhsins,  
pending whose reply they will not  
be accepted. Tuan Chi-jui has been

formally invited to reconsider his  
resignation but it is significant that  
General Wang Shih-chang has been  
summoned by the President. It is  
reported he has been invited to form  
a cabinet.

## Officials Meet in Peking To Consider the Next Step

Sixteen elderly officials of Peking,  
including former Premier Hsu  
Shih-chang and General Wang Shih-  
chen, Ying Chang and Tuan Chi-  
jui, held a meeting at the reception  
hall of the Presidential Palace yester-  
day morning and decided to ask  
Premier Tuan Chi-jui to remain in  
Peking until his successor is ap-  
pointed, according to Chinese re-  
ports. Tuan declared that his de-  
cision to retire was final.

Several attempts were made to  
retain Tuan by President Feng,  
following the filing of the petition  
of resignation by the Premier, but  
it was generally believed that Feng's  
act was a matter of formality. Al-  
most immediately upon its receipt,  
the President sent the original peti-  
tion back through General Wang  
Shih-chang, but Tuan returned it.  
Then Feng again instructed the chief  
secretary of the President's office,  
Mr. Chang Yi-hsin, to hand it to the  
Cabinet head, accompanied with an  
autographed letter from the Presi-  
dent. Tuan again refused to re-  
consider his resignation.

President Feng has telegraphed to  
Tzuhsin Li Shun of Kiangsu to  
organise a new Cabinet, according to  
the Shun Pao, but Peking reports  
say General Wang Shih-chang is the  
most probable successor, being sup-  
ported by Hsu Shih-chang.

According to the Eastern News  
Agency, President Feng has sent an  
emissary to Li Yuan-hung in Tien-  
tsin to ask him to return to Peking.

## AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW WILL OPEN NEXT FRIDAY

To Be Held This Year in Verdun  
Gardens With Novel  
Attractions

The annual Autumn Flower Show  
of the Shanghai Horticultural Society  
will be held next Friday and Saturday  
afternoons, with numerous novel fea-  
tures. It will be in the nature of a  
floral festival to the Chrysanthemum,  
the queen of Autumn flowers.

The show will be held this time in  
the Verdun Gardens, with the per-  
mission and co-operation of the  
French Municipal Council. The Coun-  
cil has further aided by erecting a  
spacious exhibition hall. Profits from  
the show will go to French war  
charities.

There will also be a number of  
special attractions. According to  
present plans, a group of Japanese  
girls will give the famous Chrysanthemum  
Dance of Japan on Friday,  
while on Saturday the Shanghai films  
will be shown. Also, although no  
prizes are being offered for decorated  
motor cars, many motorists are ex-  
pected to decorate their cars in honor  
of the occasion.

## Greek Unit Assists British Air Service

Raid Constantinople, Damaging  
Goeben And Many Govern-  
ment Offices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—The Press  
Bureau issues the following com-  
munique:

During the recent air-raids on  
Gallipoli and Constantinople the  
Royal Naval Air Service had the  
assistance of a Greek naval unit.  
Gallipoli was bombed both day and  
night, the objectives being the ware-  
houses, aerodromes and seaplane  
base at Nazara and the Turkish  
camp at Bulazir.

One Greek machine was lost.  
We attacked the battle-cruiser  
Goeben, causing an explosion and a  
fire, hit some submarines and de-  
stroyed and also hit the building in  
which the German Headquarters is  
reported to be situated. We also  
twice hit the Turkish War Office.

## GERMAN GAINS TRIVIAL AFTER U-BOAT FAILURE

Arthur Pollen, Naval Writer,  
Says Submarinism Has  
Been Finally Beaten

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, November 16.—Mr.  
Arthur Pollen, the well-known  
writer on naval matters, in an inter-  
view yesterday said: "Wednesday's  
submarine figures constitute the  
most momentous news since the  
United States declared war against  
the Central Powers and compared  
with them Germany's successes in  
Russia and Italy are trivial." He de-  
clared that submarinism had been  
finally beaten.

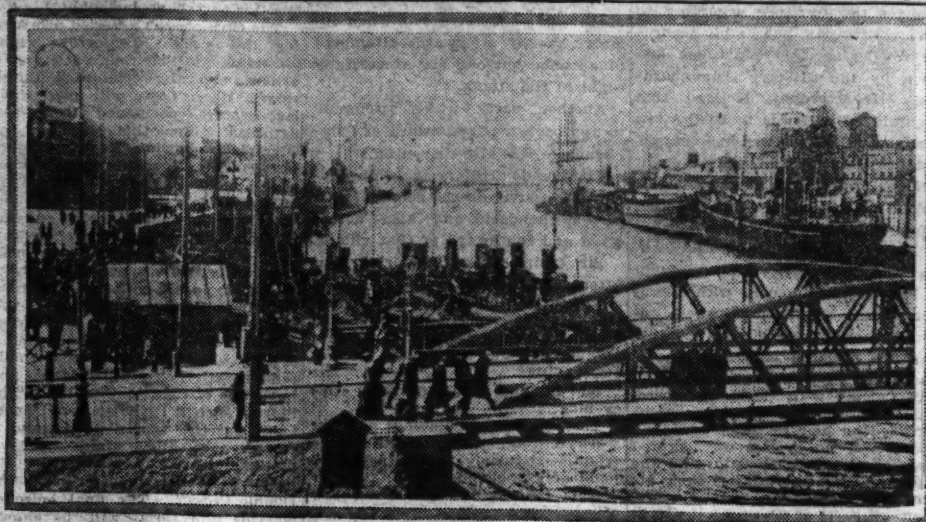
London, November 16.—In the  
House of Commons today Sir Eric  
Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty,  
stated that the diminution in the  
number of vessels sunk by enemy  
submarines ought not to be regarded  
as indicating that the submarine  
menace has been defeated. The steady  
decline in sinkings since April  
shows that we hold and are at pre-  
sent mastering the submarine. The  
rise in merchant ship-building, pre-  
sent and proposed, shows that we  
are counteracting the efforts of the  
enemy but rigid economy and in-  
creased output from our shipyards  
are necessary.

## SHIPPING CONTROLLER LOSES TO CHINA M.N. CO

Judge Holds Services Must Be  
Secured By Negotiation,  
Not By Command

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 15.—The King's  
Bench has granted the China Mutual  
Navigation Company a declaration  
against the Shipping Controller that  
the voyage of the British s.s. Keemun  
(9,074 tons), from Liverpool to the  
East, was at their risk and for their  
profit. The Shipping Controller had  
informed the owners that the Gov-  
ernment proposed to requisition their  
vessels, but ordered them to run the  
vessels as if they had not been taken  
over. The Judge said that, if such  
a scheme as the Shipping Controller  
proposed were to be carried out, the  
services of the owners must be ob-  
tained by negotiation, not by com-  
mand.

## Captured Russian Fort Base For German Baltic Fleet



Libau, the Russian city occupied by the Germans after an attack last May, is now used as a base for Germany's Baltic Sea torpedo-boat fleet. Libau is strongly fortified and situated on the Baltic. Photo shows German torpedo-boats tied up at pier in port of Libau.

## America May Manage Greater Part of War Is Northcliffe's View

Finds Too Much Dallying With  
Vital Questions In Britain;  
Declines Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 15.—Lord North-  
cliffe has written a letter to Mr. Lloyd  
George declining his invitation to take  
charge of the new Air Ministry.

He says that he has returned from  
the virile atmosphere of the United  
States and Canada and finds holding  
office those who are dallying with most  
urgent questions like the unity of war-  
control, the eradication of sedition, the  
mobilisation of man-power and com-  
pulsory rationing and he finds the  
censorship being insisted. Men in  
various positions of authority, who  
should have been punished, have been  
retained and some even elevated in  
rank.

On the other hand he pays a tribute  
to the splendid spirit of Great Britain  
and the army as one of the most  
efficient in the world and to General  
Sir Douglas Haig as one of its greatest  
generals.

He mentions that his mission to the  
United States comprised 500 officials  
with 10,000 assistants whose work  
should be better known. He concludes:  
"Unless there is swift improvement in  
our methods the United States will  
take into its own hands the entire  
management of a great part of the  
war."

## HOLD E. AFRICA UNTIL JANUARY 18 WAS ORDER

Governor Declared That Peace  
Would Be Arranged In  
Europe This Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Mahenge, November 16.—The total  
number of the enemy killed or  
captured in East Africa during the  
fortnight ending the 10th was: whites  
488 and askaris (native troops) 661.  
We also took 18 guns, including  
the enemy's last two 4-inchers.

The main force of the enemy is be-  
ing hard pressed and is now being  
driven towards Tsenhiwata, 10.37  
North and 39.7 East.

A captured letter mentions that the  
German Commander-in-Chief instructed  
the Commander in the north that  
the colony must be held at least till  
January 18.

Another letter reports a statement  
made by the German Governor that  
there would be peace in Europe this  
year.

## Would Bar German Business After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—A Bill has  
been introduced into the House of  
Commons to continue for three years  
after the war the present powers held  
by the Government of restricting  
imports and exports with the object  
of enabling the prohibition immedi-  
ately after the conclusion of the war of  
imports of enemy origin and also of  
exports, except in the case of certain  
specified classes of goods.

## CAPTURE 9,000 TURKS SINCE OCTOBER 31ST

British Advance In Palestine  
Still Unchecked; Jeru-  
salem Is Isolated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—An official  
despatch from Egypt reports:

Yesterday we reached the line at  
Ramleh and Ludd and three miles  
southward of Jaffa.

The New Zealand Mounted In-  
fantry drove back a Turkish attack  
by a bayonet charge, inflicting heavy  
losses on the enemy.

The total of the prisoners we have  
captured since October 31 is over  
9,000.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian  
headquarters reports:

The feature of the fighting on the  
13th was a brilliant charge made by  
South Midland Yeomanry. The  
enemy, supported by field-guns and  
numerous machine-guns, were tena-  
ciously holding a position beyond the  
Wadi Rubin. Our yeomen charged  
straight across the upland and, de-  
spite a heavy fire, cut right through  
the Turks, sabring right and left.  
When the enemy found themselves  
cut off they threw down their arms  
and the yeomen had the glory of  
making one of the biggest bags by  
any single unit in these operations,  
namely, 1,100 prisoners, two guns  
and fourteen machine-guns.

There were several bouts of hand-  
to-hand fighting and in the engage-  
ment with Scottish infantry at Burkah  
a large proportion of the  
Turks and also of the German  
machine-gunners were killed with  
the bayonet and butt. It was a  
grim and desperate encounter, but,  
both in physique and skill with the  
bayonet, the enemy were no match  
for the Scots. Over 400 Turkish  
dead were counted in one position.

Our aviators bombed two trains  
proceeding northward. They wrecked  
the engine of one and used their  
machine-guns against the other until  
it came to a standstill. Five Ger-  
man aeroplanes, three engines and  
a wireless set have been destroyed.

The capture of the junction of the  
Beersheba Railway with the Jaffa  
Jerusalem line cuts off the enemy's  
railway communications with Jeru-  
salem.

The enemy's last hope of holding us  
at Wado Surar has gone. There may  
still be a certain amount of fighting  
and small bodies of the enemy are  
likely to put up rearguard fighting  
but any organised resistance on a  
large scale is not likely.

Within a fortnight of the beginning  
of our offensive an army holding an  
apparently impregnable line, strongly  
fortified and abundantly provided with  
guns, ammunition and supplies, has  
been driven headlong from its de-  
fences and chased across country, suf-  
fering enormous losses.

## The Weather

Very cloudy and misty weather.  
The maximum temperature record-  
ed yesterday was 61.1 and the mini-  
mum 41.0, the figures for the cor-  
responding day last year being re-  
spectively 50.5 and 43.7.

## PETROGRAD REBELS AGAIN IN CONTROL OF RADIO STATION

News is Scarce, but Indi-  
cates Kerensky Suffered  
Another Reverse

## LIBERATE CONVICTS

British Ambassador Sends  
Message on the 13th:  
'All Well'

## CABLES SEVERED

Telegraphic Communication  
With Japan is Report-  
ed Cut Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Nov. 16.—2.25 p.m.—  
A wireless Russian official message  
states that Mouraviev, the Maximalist  
Commander of the Petrograd Revo-  
lutionary District, has ordered the  
Kishinov Soviet to liberate their  
comrades who have been imprisoned  
at Kishinov for revolting against the  
Provisional Government, which Mour-  
aviev says is now deposed.

Today's Russian wireless message,  
which is the first direct news from  
Russia for several days, is significant,  
as it shows that the forces opposed  
to Kerensky control the wireless  
station at Tsarskoe Selo.

Reuter's Agency learns that the  
last official news from Russia was a  
message from the British Ambassa-  
dor, Sir George Buchanan, sent via  
Haparanda on the 13th and reading:  
"All well."

The Russian Embassy in London  
has received no news for several  
days.

Telegraphic communication be-  
tween Russia and Japan is cut off.

## JAPAN CANNOT MEET AMERICA'S PROPOSALS

Official Message Says Obligated  
To Stop Negotiations To  
Remove Steel Ban

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Tokio, November 17.—Official.—  
The Japanese Government has been  
obliged to stop the negotiations with  
the Washington Government for the  
removal of the steel embargo, owing  
to the impossibility to meet Ameri-  
ca's counter-demand. The United  
States consented to supply 175,000  
tons of steel in exchange for Japan  
supplying 250,000 tons of shipping.

An understanding was effected  
concerning the size and number of  
the ships to be supplied, but the  
American Government made a fur-  
ther demand, limiting the age of the  
ships to from seven to ten years,  
at the same time fixing the price at  
G. \$170 per ton for existing ships  
and G. \$200 for those to be construct-  
ed. Under the circumstances Japan  
has been thrown on her own re-  
sources and it is deemed advisable  
to issue the above statement, in  
order to remove the suspense those  
interested have held so long.

The utmost is now being done to  
make the best of existing circum-  
stances by the joint efforts of the  
Government, the ironworks at Yoda-  
mitsu and the Kure Naval Arsenal.

## OVER 4,750,000 WOMEN WORKERS IN BRITAIN

1,250,000 Employed By Govern-  
ment; Increase Of 1,500,000  
Since War Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 16.—It is  
officially stated that there are now  
over 4,750,000 women workers in  
Great Britain, of whom over  
1,250,000 are employed under the  
Government, including 670,000 mun-  
ition workers.

Women workers have increased by  
nearly 1,500,000 since the war began.

## SANCTION AIR FORCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—The House  
of Commons has passed the Third  
Reading of the Air Force Bill men-  
tioned on the 9th.



## Tuan's New Sino-Japanese Bank Deal Under Suspicion

Premier's Resignation May Interfere With It And Also With the Arms Alliance

From Our Own Correspondent  
Peking, November 14.—A good deal of by no means pleasant comment is being caused by the publication of details of the constitution of the new Sino-Japanese bank, which is to be formally organized tomorrow, when the capitalists concerned are to hold meetings in Peking and in Tokyo simultaneously, immediately whereafter business is to be actually opened.

The bank has been organized by Mr. Lu Tsung-yu, formerly Chinese Minister to Tokyo, who is not for himself an energetic man, but who seems to be ready enough to further the interests of other people. It is generally felt that there is no objection to the operation of a bona-fide Sino-Japanese bank, coming into the field on even terms with the other financial concerns operating in China, but there are circumstances about the formation of this organization that do not leave a favorable impression.

Mr. Lu Tsung-yu is to be the figure-head, that is to say, he is to be President of the bank, but the actual management is to be entrusted to Mr. Tsunejiro, a Japanese with experience in the Bank of Japan. Mr. Tsunejiro will be Managing-Director. Thus, whilst the nominal head is to be Chinese, the real executive head is to be Japanese.

The composition of the bank is interesting. The constituent elements on the Chinese side are the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, and leading Chinese Government officials, namely, the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, with minor Chinese officials, of whom the Vice-Minister of War is said to be one of the most prominent. On the Japanese side are to be ranged the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Taiwan Bank, the Bank of Chosen, the Sumitomo Bank, and a number of institutions representing the leading shipping, industrial and commercial amalgamations in Japan.

The point on which comment is centered is the fact that the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Communications are connected with the concern. It is very strongly felt that the association of men in these positions with a new banking group is entirely inadvisable, to say the least of it. The high standard of public life attained in other countries, so high a standard that in some countries it is considered the proper thing for Cabinet ministers to resign all their directorships during their terms of office, is impossible in China when public officials, especially officials so highly placed, openly become interested in a concern one object of which is to make money out of the Government.

It is not suggested that the money will not be made honestly. That is not the point. Men in public office should be like Caesar's wife, absolutely above suspicion, and when this bank is organized and begins to have business relations, direct or indirect, with the Government, the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, especially the last, will find it very difficult to consider only the national interest when questions come before them in which this bank is concerned; and they will find it still more difficult to convince the public that they have entirely closed their eyes to any personal benefit they may or may not derive from placing Government business with their bank.

Note: It is, of course, too early to judge what effect Premier Tuan's resignation will have upon the bank scheme outlined in the foregoing.

Premier Tuan had several deals with the Japanese under way, including the much-discussed "arms alliance," and a large part of the opposition to him, which finally forced him from office, was aroused by Chinese fear that he was consciously or unconsciously turning the country over to the islanders.

Japan-Shantung Case  
From Our Own Correspondent  
Peking, November 14.—An important Cabinet meeting is being held as this is being written to consider how to deal with the latest Japanese movements in Shantung. A few weeks ago there was established in Tsingtao a Civil Administration, which was to relieve the Military Administration, which has been administering both Tsingtao and the Shantung Railway Zone since Tsingtao fell to the Japanese attack, of some of its responsibilities.

At a dinner held to celebrate the inauguration of the civil administration, the new Civil Administrator made a speech in which he outlined the reason for the new departure, and explained how it would work in future. He said that as a temporary measure the ex-German territory and the Railway Zone had been administered by the military; but as time went on the uncertainty as to the date of the war ending

had increased, and therefore it was necessary to prepare for a long occupation, and in these circumstances a civil administration was necessary. He then pointed out that the new civil administration would not administer the territory according to the law of Japan, but simply according to the special regulations laid down by the Military Administration. He expressly declared that the military will was to be the law administered. This was bad enough, and the Chinese Government ought to have protested then and there.

As a matter of fact there are not a few who hold, and a great deal is to be said for their point of view, that the Chinese Government ought to have gone on record with a protest against continued Japanese administration from the very day that war was declared on Germany and ipso facto all rights, privileges and engagements with Germany lapsed, and therefore Japan could not be regarded as heir to them. However, no protest was entered then, or at any later date; and the Japanese have now carried their attempted control a step further. From all parts of Shantung the local officials are sending to the central Government reports of the establishment by the Japanese authorities of administrative offices, which are said to be usurping the functions of the Chinese civil authorities. The Shantung Provincial Assembly has also addressed a memorial to the Government, setting forth the state of affairs, and the Government cannot any longer disregard the protests that are daily coming from the province.

In their memorial the Provincial Assembly points out that the Japanese claim that they are successors to the Germans, but the Germans did not make the claims that the Japanese are now making. The Japanese state that the measures they are adopting are for the control of their own nationals in Shantung, but it is pointed out in reply that for this purpose the Japanese consults are, or ought to be, sufficient. It is beyond doubt that certain recent actions of Japan, not excluding action to which the Chinese Government is a party, is creating a very strong feeling against Japan in the minds of very large numbers of Chinese, and the fact that the Government seems to be going out of its way to be more than complaisant to Japanese interests, not simply to cultivate a friendly political feeling between the two countries but to enter into relations that may be construed as the result of the Government being in the pocket of the Japanese, is not adding to its popularity.

LIBERTY LOAN FIGURES  
From Our Own Correspondent  
Peking, November 13.—The following telegram from Washington, dated November 10, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

It is officially announced that the subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan amounted to G. \$4,617,000,000, being an over-subscription of 54 per cent, \$3,000,000,000 having been the amount fixed at the beginning of the loan campaign. At that time it was stated that 50 per cent of all subscriptions in excess of \$3,000,000,000 up to \$5,000,000,000 would be granted. There were 9,400,000 individual subscriptions.

Speaking of the result, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said that these financing operations were greater in magnitude than any ever attempted by any other government in the world. They not only absorbed readily the full amount of the first and second Liberty Loans, but in each instance over-subscribed the loan by more than 50 per cent. It is an immensely gratifying fact that the second Liberty Loan was subscribed for by approximately 9,400,000 men and women of the country. Of this number it is estimated that 9,300,000, or 99 per cent, subscribed amounts ranging from \$50 to \$50,000. The aggregate of such subscriptions amounted to \$2,488,750,000.

The fact that such a vast number subscribed for bonds is significant of the widespread interest of the people in the purposes of the war and of their determined support of the Government in all measures required for its vigorous prosecution.

## GUN DUEL ON WESTERN FRONT STILL CONTINUES

Haig's Men Successfully Raid Fampoux Lines And Beat Off German Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening.

Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded our positions northward of Menin Road. Their infantry shortly afterwards attempted to advance but our fire successfully repulsed the attack.

Another party which attempted to approach north-eastward of Passchendaele was also driven off.

The hostile artillery again displayed great activity in the neighborhood of Passchendaele and also northward and southward of that village.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon:

We carried out a successful raid last night north-eastward of Fampoux and repulsed an attempt to approach our lines northward of Poelcapelle.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

There has been intense artillery work on both sides of the battlefield, particularly in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

Our patrols brought in a few prisoners.

Paris, November 16.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: There has been a violent artillery duel north of Braye-en-Laonnois and on the right bank of the Meuse.

The communiqué this afternoon reported:

A German attack against a point d'appui north of Yvelde, in Belgium, completely failed. The enemy suffered appreciable losses.

The artillery duel continued lively on the right of the Meuse.

German aeroplanes bombed the region south of Nancy. There were no victims.

The communiqué this evening reported:

There have been active artillery struggles from Belgium to the Champagne and also in the region of Mont Teton and on the right of the Meuse.

ALLIED MISSIONS GOING TO INSTRUCT BRAZILIANS

French To Train Army, British Or Americans To Help With The Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, November 15.—A reprisal Bill has been adopted authorising the Government to cancel contracts with enemy subjects, intern suspects and revise concessions of lands to colonists.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the first reading of a Bill authorising the despatch to Brazil of a French Military Mission for the Brazilian Army and a British or United States Mission for the Navy.

Mirovitch-Piastro-Last

The date of the postponed farewell concert of Messrs. Mirovitch and Piastro and Mme. Maria Last has again been changed. The concert will be given Monday night at the Olympic Theater. It was planned at first to have it Tuesday but as this conflicts with other private social engagements it was changed to Monday night.

The same program of French, Russian and Scandinavian compositions that was arranged for Friday night will be heard tomorrow night.

At The Theaters

Mary Pickford is starring on the screen at the Victoria Theater this afternoon and evening in what the movie critics have called her greatest character portrayal, "The Eternal Grind," a story of the life battle of a factory girl. The film continues tomorrow evening and on Tuesday "The Lost Bridegroom," featuring John Barrymore, makes its first appearance at this theater.

The "Court Cards," old time favorites with Shanghai audiences, begin a brief season at the Lyceum Theater next Thursday night.

The Olympic has a varied program for the week. Tomorrow night Mirovitch and Piastro, great Russian artists, and the celebrated Dutch singer, Maria Last, will give their last concert, postponed from last Saturday. For this evening the Olympic is showing Beatrice Michelena in "The Unwritten Law," seven-part photo adaptation of Edwin Milton Royle's stage success of the same name. On Wednesday evening the local films and variety entertainment will have a special performance under the auspices of the Overseas Club in aid of the Tommie's Christmas Fund. Booking for this exhibition is now open at Moutrie's.

Richard and Gladie, popular dance artists, will entertain at the Apollo tonight with their novelty dances and burlesque of Charlie Chaplin, "The Storm," strong Pathe success, American Gazette, war pictures and a comedy are the films. Today's matinee shows the 13th and 14th episodes of the "Mystery of the Double Cross." The final episodes of this film serial will be shown beginning tomorrow evening, together with the Florence Reed fashion pictures, British and American Gazettes, Annals of the War, a comedy and a scenic film. On Thursday will arrive the Pathe Gold Rooster drama, "Kick In," adapted from the phenomenally successful play and featuring William Courtney and Molly King.

"The Two Colliers," with smart new vaudeville numbers, and the sensational four-reel picture, "The Master Criminal," are scheduled for this evening's performance at the Isis Theater. The latter film will be shown at today's matinee also.

A three-part drama featuring Mlle. Minstinguett is today's headliner at the Towa Cinema, and there is in addition a two-part "Lonesome Luke" drama. There will be a complete program change tomorrow and Friday.

Special Cabaret Dinners are announced for every evening now at the Savoy Hotel, with music and vaudeville from 7 to 9 p.m. and dancing and variety numbers from then on to midnight. The program this evening includes numbers by Suseanka and Vladimir Zaccandini, Russian musicians and vocal artists and ragtime selections by L. T. Slicker.

COCHLEN SHAREHOLDERS AGAIN VOTE TO SELL

Resolution To Liquidate Confirmed At Special Meeting Of Transportation Co.

The resolution to liquidate which was passed at a previous meeting was again taken up by the shareholders of the Cochlen Transportation and Towboat Company at an extraordinary meeting yesterday morning. The resolution was again passed, on motion of the chairman, Mr. Brodie Clark.

The resolution provides that Mr. Norman Thomson, of G. H. and N. Thomson, Chartered Accountants, be appointed to wind up the affairs of the company.

In proposing the resolution Mr. Clarke said that while he regretted losing the company, it was in the best interests of the shareholders to sell it. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Inglis and carried unanimously.

A motion was passed to pay Hopkins, Dunn and Company the usual commission of two per cent and that special consideration be given the agents. The chairman also announced that a first dividend, probably of Tls. 35 per share, would be paid at an early date.

Wimborne Says Irish Are Not Out of Hand

Most Of Sinn Fein Opposed To Violence; Would Welcome Reconciliation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—In the House of Lords today during a debate on the Irish situation Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, said that they must not jump to alarmist conclusions. Ireland was not out of hand. It was prosperous and orderly excepting for rowdiness in a few towns and out of a million additional acres which are under cultivation in the United Kingdom seventy per cent are Irish.

The Irish Convention was the governing factor on the solution of the political situation and substantial progress has rewarded its labors.

The drilling which was proceeding had not attained dangerous dimensions and good judges believed that the Sinn Feiners would not reject any peaceful practical recommendation made by the Convention for reconciliation.

Earl Curzon emphasised the waning power of the Sinn Fein extremists, remarking that eighty per cent of them were opposed to violence.

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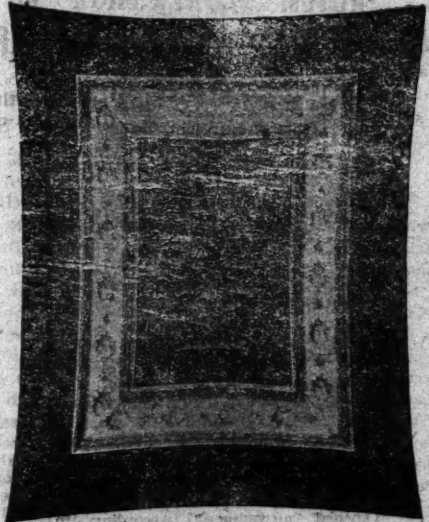
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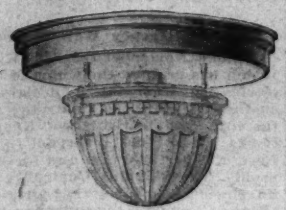
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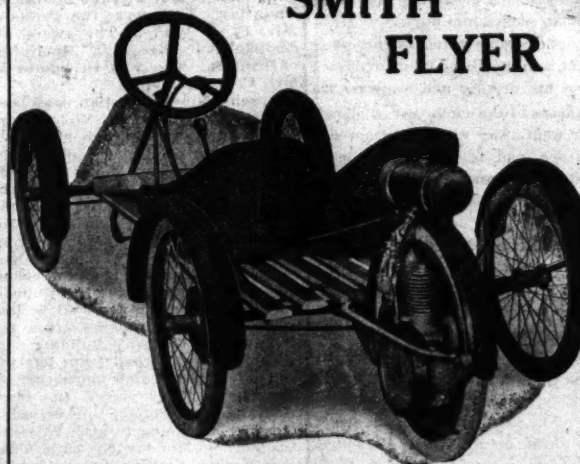
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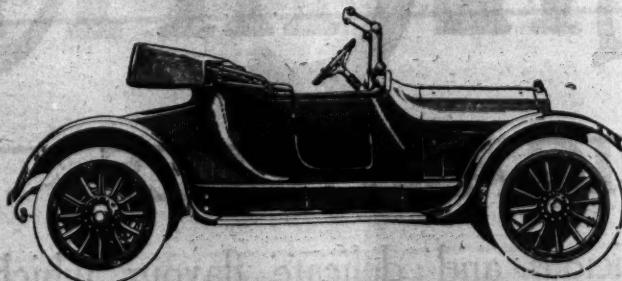
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# Smiles from the Mixed Court

Thus do the mad pursuers of the agile dollar come to a well-earned retribution and grief.

The agitated reader has seen upon the Bund and in the busy sections of the mart, the dashings hither and thither of the brokers' chariots—how these insane, iron tired, rattling contraptions scuttle up and down, scattering riches, swooping around corners swift as the foot of time, swifter—yea much swifter, gosh ding 'em—than the swift sidestepplings of the skidding, palpitating pedestrian. And the lynxeyed gentlemen, hard on the trail of the aforementioned elusive dollar, skipping nimbly from their speeding equipages, knocking aside absent-minded strollers and swooping into doorways for their prey—he has seen them too, mayhap he has been tele-scoped by one of them.

Well, Wong Sung-ling was chariot-eer, or mafio, if you will, for one of these scooting, scorching terrors of the highway, and he had become imbued with the passion for speed, and the laws of highway were to him as naught, or even less.

On Friday last along Gordon Road, came Wong, bent for the haunts of trade, with the glint of uncaught dollars in his eye and the whiplash snapping over his horse's ears. Along Avenue Road, toward the junction with Gordon Road, came a motor car. At the intersection a policeman lifted a warning hand toward Wong. The motor car emitted a lengthy scale of honks. Did Wong heed the one, or hear the other? He did not. He came swinging round the corner on a couple of wheels and received what was coming to him. He got jolly well jolted almost into the nebulous future. He was all mixed up in his geography when the policeman picked him up.

He almost came round when he was brought into the Mixed Court and fined \$10 for his driving and assessed \$30 for damage to the motor car windows. But he went away with the gleam still in his eye and is probably zipping around corners and scorching it down the thoroughfares at the present moment.

## Another Racing Tragedy

Amid those maddening moments when The Oriole was romping home with the fabulous flock of piastres incident to the Champions, Woo Zien-fah took advantage of the excitement to fitch the watch and chain of Dzung Kwung-ng. Dzung was too busy trying to make the numbers on his ticket match those on the board to notice. There happened to be present, however, a C.P.C., who for some reason unexplained, had no chance on the premier sweeps, and in the course of his phlegmatic and cynical observance of the general hysteria he saw the hand of Woo slide deftly out of the pocket of Dzung, bearing the time-piece.

Dzung felt for his chronometer to calculate how long it would take him to walk back home and explain his poverty. Simultaneously the C. P. C. drifted through the crowd and violated the principle of no annexations by putting a half-nelson on Woo. Woo told the Magistrate, with tears of truthfulness in his voice, that he had not stolen the brassware of the complainant. All was excitement in the paddock, he explained, and Dzung had bumped against him. At the same time he felt something hit him on the foot and, looking down, observed that it was a watch. He had picked it up. That was all. The C. P. C. then wrecked Woo's yarn with his testimony. Woo was voted guilty without opposition and was led back to his cell to await the determination of his sentence.

## More Racing

Sz Ching-po seemed to have been jolted to a state of slumber, or semi-unconsciousness, on the tram-car, so Kip Zong-kwen began to burglarise his overcoat pockets. Sz waited until Kip had his hand well inside the respectable and then took him by the wrist and led him to a policeman. The policeman was relaying the captive to the station when suddenly he realised that he was acting escort to an unoccupied coat. Kip was fitting down a byway. The copper did a little flitting on his own account and proved more expert than the fugitive, after which demonstration he took hold of a more permanent portion of the garments of his charge.

Kip denied the whole thing in the Mixed Court—pickpocketing, attempted escape and all, but all it got him was nine months and an order of expulsion.

## Shanghai on The Screen Again Wednesday Night

The demand for seats to see the Shanghai moving pictures has been so great that the proprietors have been induced to give them another exhibition. This will take place next Wednesday evening, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Tommies' Xmas Fund of the Overseas Club.

It is always difficult to know upon which of the many funds which have been organised in Shanghai to assist war-time philanthropy the greatest praise should be bestowed, but there can be no doubt that everybody will approve of the effort now being made by the Overseas Club to provide some extra comforts for the soldiers and sailors at Christmas time. An exhibition of the local films serves admirably as a means of assisting the fund, and while people who visit the Olympic Theater Wednesday night will have a very enjoyable entertainment, they will also have the satisfaction of knowing that the money which they are spending upon themselves will be used to cheer up those who are suffering so much discomfort for our sakes.

The plan now lies open at Moutrie's and to make sure of getting seats it will be as well to take advantage of the opportunity and reserve them in advance.

## Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Word has just been received from America from the financial agent of the College there, Dr. Eubank, that a new dormitory is assured. Money is being raised by friends of the college in and around Chicago. A large sum has already been given.

The College colors, which have hitherto been red and dark blue, have been changed to crimson and white. The former combination, though a pretty one, did not show up well in photographs and for that and other reasons the change was made.

The Yangtsepoo Social Center, which is run in connection with the sociology department of the College, is being completely repaired, repainted and put into the best possible shape for the Winter's work. More than half of the amount needed for the purchase of a moving picture machine for the Center has already been raised and the remainder is promised.

Mrs. Brockway of Lynn, Massachusetts, and her daughter visited the Social Center and the College on Thursday. They were the guests of Mrs. F. J. White. They were accompanied by Mrs. C. F. MacKenzie of Kinwa, who was the guest of Mrs. C. L. Bremley.

A son, James Christian, was born to Professor and Mrs. Victor Hanson on Saturday, November 3.

The wives of the students in the Seminary have been doing extension work among the women of the villages that are situated near the College. The work consists in instructing the village women concerning the care of their children and their homes and in the distribution of clothes to the very poor. The village women are also invited to attend entertainments given for them in the Woman's Building.

The Varsity football team left the College Friday and journeyed to Hangchow. They played the team of Hangchow College on Saturday and they are going to play Wayland Academy on Monday, the 19th. They were equipped with new suits which were made up in the new College colors.

## Pearl White In New Serial Soon

The universal demand for a Pearl White serial photoplay has caused Pathe to release "The Fatal Ring," the serial in which Pearl White is starred immediately and Manager Hertzberg of the Apollo Theater has again demonstrated his progressive showmanship by arranging to present "The Fatal Ring," beginning Monday, November 26.

"The Fatal Ring" has been acclaimed by those who have seen the first episodes as one of the best mediums ever offered Pearl White to show her exceptional histrionic ability, and it gives her an opportunity to do more thrilling stunts than those which endeared her to motion picture fans.

A series of three record-breaking serials have been placed to Pearl White's credit. "The Iron Claw" brought testimonials by the hundreds. The summer before, "The Exploits of Elaine" kept the ticket seller busy and the theater owner worried only as to how he was going to take care of the vast number of patrons who thronged his doors. The summer before that "The Perils of Pauline" proved a fallacy the statement of many exhibitors who said

that they could not expect to make money in the summer time. "Pearl of the Army" was her latest success, though it was not released during the hot weather.

In "The Fatal Ring" Pearl White, who plays the leading part of Pearl Standish, is supported by the greatest cast she ever had in any serial. Warner Oland, who played the part of Baron Huroki in "Patricia," is the villain of this serial. Ruby Hoffman is a woman of mystery, a priestess whose followers do her bidding.

Henry Geell and Earle Fox are supporting members of the cast.

The serial is directed by George B. Seitz, one of the serial experts of the country, and the author of "The Exploits of Elaine," "Perils of Pauline," "The Iron Claw" and "The Shielding Shadow." In "The Fatal Ring," Mr. Seitz has had the co-operation of Fred Jackson, one of the most popular magazine writers of the day. The serial is based on a series of very successful stories which achieved wide popularity

under the title of "Nocturnal Adventure of Nicholas Knox" in the Popular Magazine.

Pearl White, the heroine of "The Fatal Ring," is a blase society girl, who has so much money and so many things at her disposal that she finds life a bore. When she is involved in the recovery of a certain violet diamond, sought by a strange religious sect, who have no compunction in killing those who oppose their efforts to recover the diamond, she finds life so thrilling and of so

much interest, that she is kept busy night and day avoiding the perils and pitfalls prepared for her. Her father bought the diamond from an oriental priest who stole it. Pearl is held responsible for its loss, as her father is dead, and is driven to her best efforts to recover the diamond. Her fate is wrapped up with the fate of Nicholas Knox, a follower of the strange sect, played by Earle Fox and with that of Tom Carlton, a reporter, played by Henry Geell.

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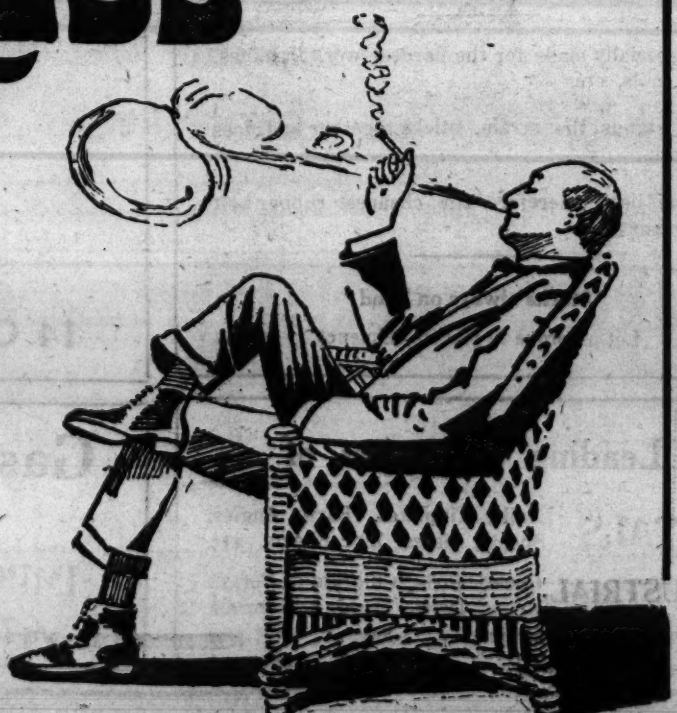
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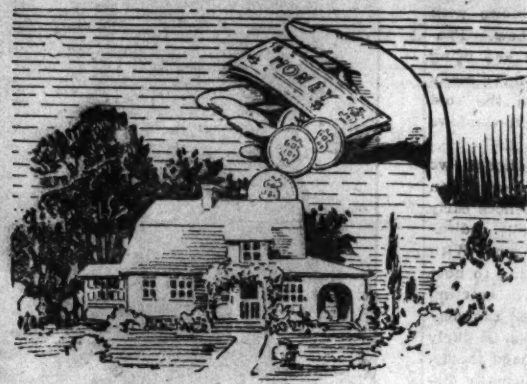
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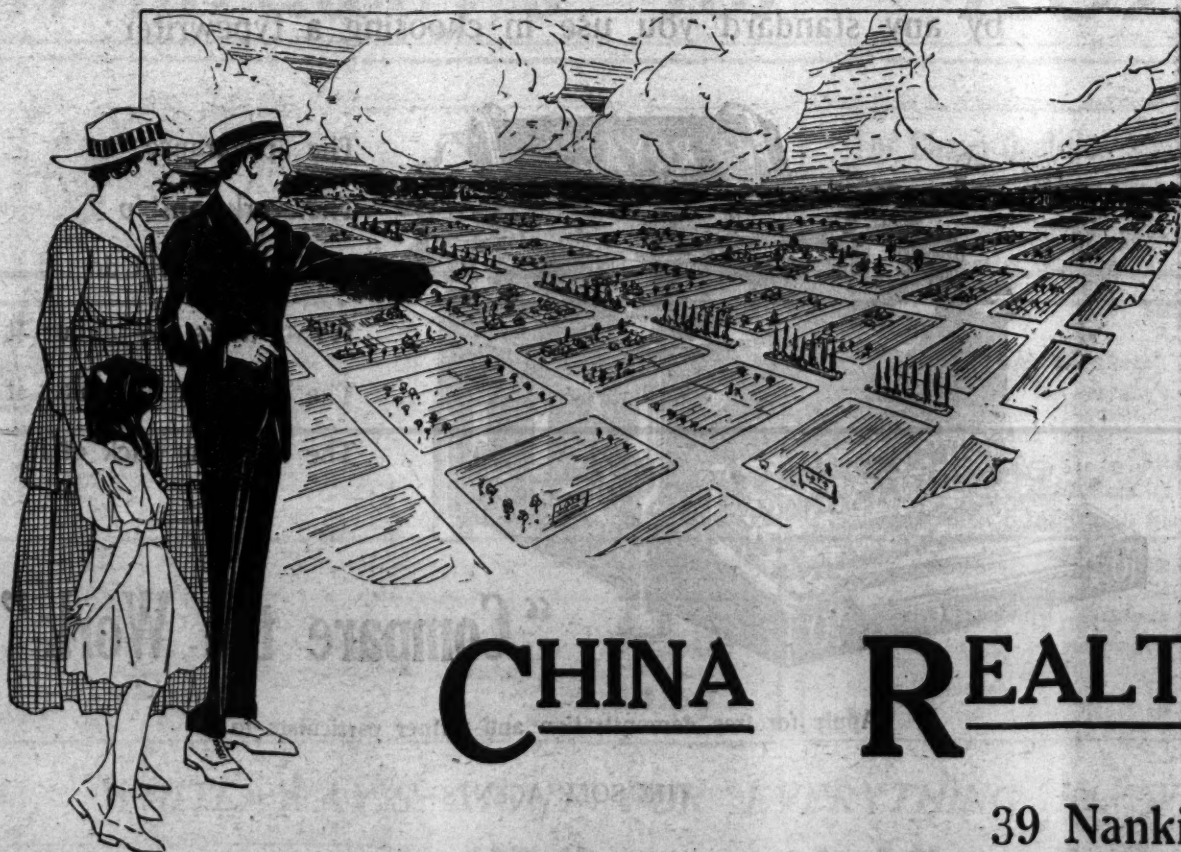


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## CHEFOO EXPECTING HARD WINTER BY EARLY SNAP

Snow Has Fallen Already; Poor House Is Novelty Planned By Police Chief

From Our Own Correspondent  
Chefoo, November 10.—The cold weather has already set in and during these last ten days we have had a couple of stiff north blows with two or three falls of snow. Preparations for the winter are being made by householders and already the buildings exposed to the cold blasts have got their storm windows fixed.

It begins to look as though we are to have a hard winter. When the severe weather commences early in November it is generally indicative of an extra cold season. With this in view it is interesting to note that there is some talk of erecting a sort of Poor House for the destitute natives. When this is likely to be accomplished it is hard to say, for the wealth of leisure usually displayed by Chinese authorities in putting through practical schemes is apparent in this matter.

Now, however, as far as can be gleaned, the Chief of the Police, Mr. Hsu, has demanded that the land owners must give within three days a definite answer as to whether they are willing to sell the land upon which the structure is to be built. If the sale is brought about the suggestion is to construct mat sheds to provide temporary relief.

Owing to the fact that the local Chinese firms are over-stocked with silk cocoons there has been a fall in the price of these commodities and so firms selling at the present rate are likely to lose, while on the other hand the silk flatures buying are able to secure big profits.

The British War Films shown here during this past week have been a great success and the hall has been crowded at every screening. Arrangements were made for the films to be seen by the Chinese and the attendance was so great that the local committee of the Y.M.C.A. requested permission for the exhibition to be given on two extra nights, one of which was to be for women only.

For some months now there has been great discontent in connection with the light provided by the local electric company. Last year huge profits were turned over and notwithstanding the high rate charged for the current there has been a distinct falling off in the quality of the light. On several occasions during the summer months there was hardly any light at all until well on into the evening, and occasionally candles and lamps had to be requisitioned before dinner could be served. It was stated that, owing to the war, the company had been unable to get its new apparatus but now we hear it has arrived and so there is a likelihood of an improvement in the state of affairs. Residents hope that the company may soon see its way clear to bring about a reduction in the rate for the use of the electric light; otherwise it is possible that a rival firm will be started.

Last Sunday, at the Temple Hill College, a most impressive memorial service was held in honor of Mr. Pan Ching-lin, a former student of the College and for several years the leading member of the native faculty. Mr. Pan was an excellent tutor, being greatly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. It was not surprising therefore that the whole of the student body attended the service, and that several fine eulogistic addresses were given, all bearing witness to the good qualities of the deceased. One practical outcome of the service was the opening of a subscription list for the founding of a scholarship fund for the education of Mr. Pan's two little sons. For this \$125 was realised and with the amount since received, in addition to the interest accumulated when this is invested, the two orphans should be enabled to attend a school for higher education.

This evening there is to be a grand smoking concert held in the Chefoo Club Hall, when Mr. Terence Ramsdale will give the chief item in an interesting program. He is to have the assistance of several of our local amateurs.

## SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN U. HAS BIG ENROLLMENT

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Tsinanfu, November 15.—The present fall has seen the long contemplated consolidation of the Shantung Christian University with its three departments of Medicine, Arts and Science, and Theology at Tsinanfu. The colleges formerly located at Tsingchowfu and at Weihien were moved bodily during the summer and are now housed on one campus. The opening of the fall term was delayed somewhat in consequence. Figures for the enrollment show a total of about 360, with the enrollment in Medicine alone somewhat over 100. These figures include students of exclusively college grade or above; no middle school is connected with the University.

Building operations have been in progress for slightly over two years. All departments are occupying their new student dormitories; the power plant is in use; finishing touches were put on the Medical building during the summer; and some of the faculty residences are completed. The first of the large buildings, the Chemistry building, is being used for all lecture and class room work. In rapid succession will be completed the Physics-Biology Building, Theological Hall, and Main Recitation Hall. The present building opera-

## The "Court Cards" Open on Thursday



These are the Court Cards. They will be seen here again Thursday night at the Lyceum Theater, their first appearance in Shanghai for four years. Since it was here last Mr. Edgar Warwick's unique troupe has been welded into a much more cohesive organization.

tions will very possibly extend over the next three years.

Several new appointments to the teaching staff have been made for the fall term. Dr. Samuel Cookran is occupying the Professorship of Bacteriology in the School of Medicine. Rev. I Hsing-lin just returned from America has been newly added to the Theological Faculty. An important arrangement has been made by which the Kwang-Chi-Yuan Museum and Institute of Tsinanfu becomes the extension department of the institution, a fourth department of the university.

## FLOOD RELIEF IN SHANTUNG

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Tsinanfu, November 15.—North Shantung is suffering severely in the flood districts as the cold weather approaches. Various of the Tsinanfu officials have announced gifts to the relief funds which propose the erection of large numbers of grass huts for the flood victims in the northern counties. The local Red Cross is proposing to organize a system of soup kitchens in the larger towns, like those which existed there a few years ago.

tion, with more finish and assurance and comedic skill. One of the features of the Court Cards is their good singing. Miss Dorothy Grace excels in the taste and finish of her production. Mr. Laurie Burman is an excellent bass. Miss Vio Parsons is a dainty soubrette. Miss Rosina Palmerston is a clever

## Indians Are Deported For Safety of Public

On receipt of certificates from Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, two Indians, Shama and Shulla, were ordered deported to India by Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, yesterday. It was certified that the accused had acted, or were about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety.

Shama asked the Court if he would be released on arrival in India, to which the Judge replied that this depended on his deportment and character.

## CHEFOO-WEIHSIEN RAILROAD

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Tsinanfu, November 15.—Reports in the local Chinese press indicate that Chinese capital is being raised in Tientsin for the speedy construction of the line to connect Chefoo with the Shantung Railroad at Weihien. The report indicates that large supplies of timber and materials for preliminary construction work have been secured.

## FACTS FOR THE FAIR SEX

All women realise that they can scarcely expect to escape, from time to time, suffering which men are not called upon to endure. But not all women know—though the fact might easily suggest itself—that is really behind all these miseries is something wrong with the blood.

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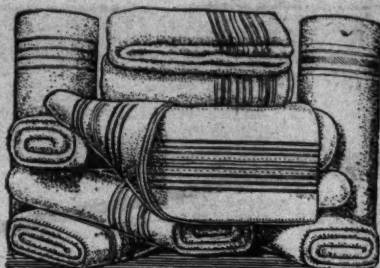
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## TRENCH LIFE AS SEEN BY A DARTMOUTH BOY

Stanley B. Jones Of Brooklyn  
Tells Of A Day's Jaunt To  
French First Line

## SHELLS WHISTLE OVERHEAD Look Like Hot Liners Coming To Outfitter—Bombard- ment Timed

New York, Oct. 2.—A brilliant account of the fighting in the region of the Chemin-des-Dames, since it was captured by the French, is contained in a letter written by Stanley B. Jones, a Dartmouth Junior serving with the American Ambulance in France, to his mother, Mrs. William A. Jones, living in Flatbush. The writer is a son of William O. Jones, a Vice-President of the National Park Bank, and a nephew of Borough President Lewis H. Founds of Brooklyn. After describing how he started sight-seeing on an afternoon off duty, young Jones continues:

"I fell into a battery of 75's on the lee side of a battered ridge on the first afternoon we got here. The battery was manned by a bunch of Colombians, including negroes from Guadeloupe and Senegal, two naturalised Austrians and the rest Frenchmen, in charge of a French under officer who had been a waiter at the Savoy in London for three years. I was talking with him and he was showing me the mechanism of the 75 when a curt voice demanded in excellent English, 'What are you doing here?'

"I climbed up and confronted a handsome young officer, strikingly neat in black puttees, black trousers, with wide, scarlet artillery stripes down the side; khaki coat with red and gold chevrons, denoting a First Lieutenant, and black cap, with gold braid. I stammered out that I meant no harm, and was thinking of entering the artillery myself. After a bit more conversation he took me to his dugout, a very neat place, well appointed with toilet articles, detail maps, mathematical instruments, drawing boards, etc., and a huge Alsatian police dog, who nearly fills up the abri and who is as obedient as can be. He showed me how they regulate their artillery by computing it all as to windage, temperature, distance, land contour, etc. It is certainly a scientific game and one for brains.

"Every morning the airplanes take new photos of the Boche lines and positions, and by them he can see how his guns are working. He gave me a photo, which I prize very highly. Well, to make it short, I got to going up and seeing the trench, and learning more about the war than I thought possible. He is a graduate of Fontainebleau, the world's best artillery school, which turns out the West Pointers of France. He has been up and down the fronts for three years and in aviation and he drew me diagrams of the battles of Verdun and the Marne, showing von Kluck's fatal error in trying to take a city without first destroying the army. And yesterday he sent his orderly to camp here with a note saying that, if I wanted to take a trip into the first line, I should come to his battery at 1 p.m. or 13 o'clock as they call it here.

Americans See It All  
"I jumped at the chance, stopping only to grab my camera. Well, I met him, and we started off, over his ridge, down into the remains of the village of C—, just a few tumbling walls and shell holes, full of slimy water, which mirror the star shells at night, which is on our last post, to which we go only after dark, as it is 'viewed by the enemy,' as the Germans tell you at every turn. Well, there we met Magee, one of the boys from New Mexico, wandering around loose with his little camera, after the fashion of these fool Americans—and there is no bigger one than yours truly, but we see about four times as much as any one else—and picked him up, to his delight. We entered a fairly broad communication trench here, which wound up to the second line. We passed soldiers here carrying up timber and water and mess tins of beans. "After a bit of walk we reached the second line which is well kept and which runs at right angles to the communication trench. A sort of headquarters seemed to be established here, with three or four entrances leading down almost straight, and with a net interlaced with twigs stretched overhead to conceal it. The General Staff had its headquarters in one hole, and had a ventilator outside with a weary-looking poilu turning the crank to feed them fresh air far below.

## Haig Makes New Ypres Drive



Hacking on a front of six miles, Field Marshal Haig's troops have pushed forward beyond Passchendaele, one of the most important towns in the Roulers district.

We waited here for a few minutes while the Lieutenant went down to interview some hibernating commandant. Soon he came up, and we followed him, winding up and up always, though not very steep. The side walls were of a height of about 5 feet 7, and with parapets of loose earth up and on both sides. Gradually we left the timber-reinforced walls behind us, and the trench became narrower—you had to squeeze to get by—and of clay-colored earth, a bit slippery underfoot even on this dry day. 'You should be in it after much rain,' said the Lieutenant.

"Chasseurs passed us with salutes. They couldn't do our khaki, and took us for officers of some sort. After a time we attained the top of the Chemin-des-Dames, though, of course, nothing remains to suggest life or beauty there now. Louis XV. had built it as a pleasure drive for his daughters, but I reckon he wouldn't care to have them step upon it now. I put my foot on a rope of telephone wires running along the trench wall and cautiously poked out my head for a look over.

### Nothing To Suggest Life

"Before me, and as far as I could see on the ridge top, there was nothing to suggest a living creature or a spear of green evap. It looked like a choppy sea of gray dirt, heaped and thrown in mounds and hollows, with pieces of battered wood, barbed wire, sandbags ripped open, pieces of torn clothing, and rusting and broken guns and bayonets, both French and German. Not a soul in sight. The top of the ridge is perhaps 150 or 200 yards wide, all torn and unroofed by the constant and terrible bombardment which it has endured for so long. I was looking off over a wide, level valley seamed with the trenches, and with seven French tanks disabled in the Spring offensive, and admiring the accuracy with which the French shells were dropping on the Boche lines when a chasseur seized me by the leg and

dragged me down, saying that it was 'very bad, very bad,' and that I would surely be shot.

"Our Lieutenant here descended into another dugout—a fine one built of concrete by the Germans and captured not long ago—for a conference, and Magee and I talked with the chasseurs who emerged from their holes to have a look at us. All this time the Boche shells, most of them 77's and 110's, I think, and so not too large, had been plumping around us in the soft earth, coming with a whistle and passing overhead till it seemed that you could surely reach up and pick one out of the air if you wanted to. And it was strange to see the columns of black smoke, which we had often observed rising from the Chemin-des-Dames, rolling upward not twenty feet away, many of them, and to be showered with loose dirt and pieces of stones. And sometimes the eclats, or shell splinters, would get over the parapets or through them, and the whirring song which they sing and the vicious 'plop' with which they embed themselves in the trench walls has not so pleasant.

"Magee and a soldier were talking, one on each side of an abri entrance, with an anti horn mounted on a board (to warn of the gas) just over the entry. I was around a corner taking a picture, when I heard the whistle of a shell and the crash of its explosion almost as one noise. I ducked down till the earth and stones stopped showering, and then went back. Magee was laughing, but a bit white around the gills, and was digging with his knife after a chunk of eclat that had flown right between him and the soldier and torn through the board on which the horn was mounted. He said that the soldier had dived down the steep abri head first, but that he had lit on him only one second later.

Boche Line To The Outfield  
"We found you could see a Boche shell coming if you happen to be nearly in line with it," a soldier told

Magee, and after catching just a lightning glimpse of one or two that were nearly in line with us and breaking a bit to one side, and after craning our necks for ten minutes, we both saw this one, headed right for us. For a tenth of a second it looked just as a liner does to an outfielder in a ball game and then sized overhead and burst about thirty feet in back of us before we could move our heads.

"Soon our Lieutenant came up, and we followed him—Magee nearly on all fours now—for fifteen minutes, passing little raised places (every twenty yards) facing the German trenches, and barricaded with sandbags, in which stands a sentry, with his pile of hand grenades beside him, peeping out through a slit through the wire. And you can all but perceive similar little places at the same intervals in the German trenches, sixty feet away, so clearly that the weave of the burlap sandbags is clearly discernible, and you can all but perceive the eyes watching you from between the bags. It is fascinating, I can tell you. The wire in No Man's Land is as I expected. It is steel wire, springy, and lays in billows. It is

brought up in rolls, then simply laid on the parapet and unrolled by its own springiness till it covers the ground.

"Bad stuff to get into, I should think, though it is not barbed, and it is so tempered that it is difficult to shoot it flat, the Lieutenant tells me. I crept up, removing my conspicuous black chasseur Tam o' Shanter, and peeped over. Contrary to my fears, I was not shot at immediately, and ducked down several times for nothing. I just wanted a Boche to stick his big soup tureen of a helmet up and have a look at him, but no one appeared, though later on I saw the gray-green back and shoulders of one as he hustled by a low curve, all bent over. It certainly thrilled me to be so close and have not even a rock to let fly at him. The Lieutenant stopped abruptly and looked at his wrist watch.

"At 5.15,' he said, 'my battery is to make a shot at a Boche battery on the edge of the Plateau C—. We will see how they mind.'

### Begin on The Dot

"As we watched his timepiece the minute hand nicked 5.15, and, as

though set off by the watch itself four or five shells whistled overhead and burst amid the tattered shrubbery discernible through his glasses, with the casemates of the enemy battery ever showing.

"Les bons enfants," said the Lieutenant, with a satisfied smile, and we hurried along. Soon we came to a 'bad place,' as he said, (the inference being that the others were good, we took it) where the soldiers talked in very low tones and moved lightly. The Lieutenant disappeared into another of his mysterious woodcock holes to confer with a listener—who has a special apparatus enabling him to overhear all of the conversation in the nearby German trench—and Magee and I thought we'd pick up a few souvenirs.

"On the parapets were Boche helmets, bayonets, bits of uniform, grenades, knives, everything dear to the heart of a born collector. Well, I grabbed a couple of large curved knives used by the French Senegalese and then nailed a Boche helmet, as did Magee. Mine had clay in it, so I turned it upside down and hit it a couple of smart licks with my stick.

Gee, I thought I'd get lynched! Six of the chasseurs jumped on me at once, hissing and 'snushing' me, with eyes sticking out. They hauled us into the nearest hole, and the old sentry stiffened up and seized his grenades. They explained that any unusual or unseemly noise in either trench usually elicits a flock of inquiring hand grenades from the other, hence it was a glaring breach of trench etiquette to beat on a Boche hat with a stick.

"Nothing came over this time, however, so after a period of reflection and whispered conversation with the sentry we all emerged. All of the boys up in the trenches wear burlap covers over their blue helmets, which makes them indistinguishable from the earth from an airplane. While here they carried by two wounded, struck just around the next turn by a huge trench torpedo which the Boches had bobbed over. It must be a fearful job at night to get the wounded down. The trench winds so and is so narrow that it is impossible to use a brancard, so they bring them down on their shoulders. Oh, it's a great life."



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## ALLIES TO LAUNCH A GREAT AIR WARFARE

Fully Equipped For Overwhelming The foe In Reprisals For German Attacks

**DEMAND 'EYE FOR AN EYE'**  
Announcement By Gen. Smuts Is Believed To Mark A Turning Point Of Conflict

London, Oct. 4.—Great Britain is now amply ready for the air raid reprisals on Germany which have been decided upon. War planes of every type can now be produced by the Allies in far greater numbers than by the Central Powers and it is asserted that the Allies are equipped for aggressive air warfare on a great scale. The Cabinet's determination was reflected in a speech made today by Lieut. Gen. Smuts, formerly commander of the expedition against German East Africa and now a Privy Councillor, who is in close touch with the War Council. The occasion of the speech was a luncheon to Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

General Smuts said that Germany, defeated on the battlefield and balked in the submarine campaign, is now in impotent rage more and more striking at us through our non-combatants, through our women and children. Aerial warfare against the defenseless was the new weapon, he said, and he predicted it would not only fail, but would prove to be a terrible boomerang.

His announcement, which has been awaited with great anxiety by the whole nation, is believed to mark a new turning point in the war, as far from accomplishing their purpose to terrorize the civilian population by the introduction of their latest cruelties, the Germans have only strengthened the determination of the British people to go on with the war to certain victory.

General Smuts said that the people of London after the recent raids were thinking less of peace than ever before.

**Aggressive Raids Last Month**

"Last month," said General Smuts, "our naval and military airplanes dropped 207 tons of bombs behind the lines of the enemy. In the same period he dropped 42 tons of bombs on London. In that month we bombed him on twenty-three days and on nineteen nights, chiefly attacking his airbases and, as the figures show, damaging his machines and putting his airbases with shell holes. We also bombed his billets, trains, transports and railway stations, causing him the heaviest losses."

General Smuts said that whatever had been the danger of the submarine it had ceased to be a decisive factor. "Take that from me as a bed-rock fact," he exclaimed.

Reviewing the air attacks on London and other English towns and cities, General Smuts said a way had been found to put the Zeppelins out of business, and that the same fate would befall the airplanes. He said the public might rest assured that the Government would leave nothing undone to meet this menace.

**Policy Of 'An Eye For An Eye'**

Referring to accounts in German newspapers of the demoralising effects and the material damage wrought by the air raiders, General Smuts said: "You know the material damage these raids has been absolutely negligible, and as for the loss of life, many times more people have been killed or injured in bus accidents than in these air raids. But applying the principle of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' we are most reluctantly forced to apply to the enemy the bombing policy which he has applied to us."

The total air losses in London last month, General Smuts said, were 51 persons killed and 247 injured.

"During the first nine months of this year," he continued, "the loss from air raids were 191 persons killed and 749 wounded, against 48 killed and 14,104 injured in traffic accidents in the metropolitan police area."

**'Reluctantly Forced' To Reprisals**  
"Allow me to emphasise two points which I hope will be borne in mind when it is ultimately found that my words are not too serious and far-reaching in their import."

"Firstly, we did not begin this business of bombing industrial and populous districts. The enemy began the practice, just as he began the use of poison gas and other contraventions of international law. And we have been most reluctantly forced to follow suit after a long delay, which severely tried the patience of the British public."

"Secondly, I look upon these developments of the arts of war as utterly bad and immoral and while I do not fear them if, as in the present case, they are forced on us, yet I should infinitely prefer that both sides should desert such cruel practices. We shall do our best to avoid German abominations and in our air offensive against military and industrial centers of the enemy we shall use every endeavor to spare, as far as is humanly possible, the innocent and defenseless who in the past have enjoyed the protection of international law."

**War Breaks 'Heart Of Humanity'**

"But it is inevitable that in any extended aerial offensive into enemy territory into which we have been forced should also suffer to some extent and I can only express my deepest regret that these developments should have been forced on us. This war has already been cruel and horrible beyond any known in the history of mankind and is sorrows and anxieties are slowly breaking the heart of humanity."

"It is almost unbearable to think that another chapter of horrors must be added to the awful story. But we can only plead that it has not been our doing, and the blame must rest on an enemy who apparently recognises no laws, human or divine, who knows no pity or restraint, who rains the doom over the sinning of the Lusitania and to whom the maiming and slaughter of women and children appear legitimate means of war."

"In the face of such abominations,

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*Burr's* **Smoking**

## Man Who Made Flight From Italy To England



CAPT. LAUREATI

Captain Laureati, the Italian aviator, the first man to make a non-stop flight from Italy to England. Captain Laureati, who has performed many daring deeds during the war, flew from Turin to Hounslow, 887 miles, in seven hours and twelve minutes.

It is not for us to fold our hands meekly. We can only fight to the uttermost for the ideals of a more human civilisation, which we trust and feel convinced will triumph in the end."

**Mistook British National Temper**

General Smuts said that the national temper, instead of weakening, was hardening under the strain of these terrors and abominations.

"If the Germans understood the psychology of this people," he said, "they would have no doubt about the results. Cowards become more cowardly under threat of danger, but brave men and women only become more determined. The people of London, after these raids, are thinking less of peace than ever before."

"But the Germans never have understood the psychology of their enemies, and so they will continue to blunder to the end of the chapter. It is wrong to think that we hitherto have had no means of carrying our aerial warfare into the enemy country. I already have said that ever since the battle of the Somme we have had a clear military superiority in the air, and on a small scale we could have followed that up by bombing enemy centres as the enemy bombed London and other places in this country. But we felt that we should prepare for an air offensive on a large scale, and we were also anxious to avoid adding further horrors to a war already the most cruel in the history of the world."

**Says Germany Blunders In Russia**

After reiterating his statement that the Germans already were beaten and that their rulers knew it, General Smuts said:

"Deceived and riling everywhere, the enemy has singled out one opponent for an offensive blow. Germany is doing her best to strike down Russia. Great as have been the German blunders in the past, I am not sure that this is not her greatest and most fatal blunder of all. The invasion of Poland and the submarine campaign were the colossal mistakes which cost Germany this war, and her striking down of Russia at this juncture may do more and may even compromise her distant future."

"For in striking down Russia she is striking one who cannot defend herself, who like Germany was an autocracy but has received new consciousness from the sufferings of this

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terrible war; one who has reached the same inward crisis of the soul, like the soul on the way to Damascus and now is being led, blindfolded and incapable of offensive action.

"Whatever the strict rights of the case may be the spirit of history will never forgive Germany. The liberty which is being painfully born in Russia will rise to vindicate Russia in the coming generation, and will be the most implacable enemy for future Germany."

General Smuts concluded with an expression of belief that the war already had been won and that the military, moral, and economic forces marshaled against Germany would prove invincible.

"But many a battle has gone wrong during the last half hour; many a victory has been forfeited or lost through indecision, wavering or loss of nerve at the end," he said. "What is required of you is the unalterable determination to see the struggle through, not in a selfish, imperialistic spirit, but in the conviction that this is the Armageddon in which the power of militarism must be slain forever. It is welcomed with enthusiasm, only our duty but our right and privilege to fight to the utmost to secure that victory."

**Opposition Now Silenced**

The impending retaliation for the German air raids is the main feature of the London papers, made conspicuous with big headlines. No opposition is expressed, even in quarters where reprisals have been deprecated in the past, while elsewhere the decision is welcomed with enthusiasm, though qualified with questions as to why it has been so long delayed and with fears lest it be further delayed and carried out without sufficient energy.

It is asserted that the Government's decision does not indicate any sudden change in policy, the matter having been long under consideration, and that acquiescence to the popular demand is in no way implied. The apparent delay in adopting the policy of retaliation was due, it is said, to considerations of construction and the necessity of keeping the requirements of the aviation arm on the western front supplied.

## HENRY FORD'S SON MUST GO TO WAR

Exemption Board Refuses To Release Him On Account Of His Occupation

Detroit, October 6.—The occupational exemption claim made by Edsel Ford, Secretary of the Ford Motor Company, was denied today by the District Draft Appeal Board. He will be certified to be Adjutant General of the State Guard for service in the selective draft army.

Mr. Ford's claim was denied because the board held his relations with the Ford tractor holdings, through which he asked exemption, were not sufficient to uphold his contention.

Mr. Ford felt he should have been exempted because, as the only son of Henry Ford, he has been taking

over his share of the burden of the great Ford industry and aiding in the direction of the work. In his affidavit he declared he is engaged in the manufacture of farm tractors and army field ambulances and trucks, aircraft engines and parts used in signal corps work of the United States Army. Unless he appeals to the President—the only course left—he will be called in the second draft.

## OUR NEW DESTROYER IS A SPEED MARVEL

Washington, October 6.—Reports have been made to the Navy Department upon the trials of one of the newest type destroyers, known to the service as "the flush deck type," which means that the deck has been stripped of the things that are to be found on the deck of the older destroyers. The new boats were required to develop not less than thirty-five knots on their trial trip, but with the engines properly tuned up several knots additional are not only possible but probable. It is not permitted to publish the results further than to say that the officers were very enthusiastic in their reports.

## 20 BILLIONS, COST OF WAR IN 1918-19

Washington Experts Base Estimate On Seven Billions For Each Million Of Men

Washington, October 6.—Government experts predict that war expenses for the fiscal year 1918-1919 will aggregate \$20,000,000,000, as a minimum. This figure is reached on the rough calculation that every million men in the service will cost approximately \$7,000,000,000.

The custom is to begin the preparation of estimates early in October in order that they may be ready for submission to Congress when that body meets the first Monday in December. The expectation is that in addition to the estimates which will be communicated to Congress on that date numerous deficiency items will be submitted later. It is impossible to predict accurately what the expenses of a second year of war would be, since conditions change so quickly at times as to throw all calculations out of line. That the prosecution of the war will become increasingly expensive is conceded.



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## Kerensky--Russian Miracle-Man

A miracle that is what Alexander Kerensky, storm-center of current Russian politics, is called by a writer in L'Illustration, the Paris illustrated weekly from which the following extracts are translated. In view of last week's almost incredible events this article is of very timely and special interest:

Against this human brute (the theory-sodden Russian proletariat) it was necessary to fight a decisive combat, a duel to the death. And no one, for this hand to hand fight on which Russia's future hung, seemed better fitted than that simon-pure revolutionary, that Parsifal of militant laborism, Alexander Kerensky.

The moment he entered on his duties as Minister of War, Kerensky attacked this enemy; dug up prejudices which had time to take firm root and stigmatised with the red-hot iron of his impassioned eloquence conceptions of an inactive war and Maximalist formulas applied to the barracks and the trenches.

This socialist minister, first representative in power of the revolutionary factions, announced his intention of re-establishing implacable discipline. "Without discipline there is no unity of action; without discipline there is no safety." The central idea of his first speeches is that, nowhere is discipline more necessary, more rigorous and severe than in the ranks of militant revolution. It is a duty and it is an honor. "Let the freest army in the world prove that strength resides in liberty, that it forges a new and iron discipline, that it restores the military power of the nation." And at the same time when he published that order of the day, the Minister, with a beautiful audacity, made a proof of faith in incalculable effect; he manifested his unlimited confidence in the army by the publication of the famous "Rights of the Soldier." The Russian Army had become a common wealth of citizens in arms, and since it had all rights it ought, the Minister said, to pledge itself to all duties.

Magnificent rhetoric put in the service of impeccable logic. Scarcely smiled. To follow Kerensky in such a dizzy aspiration, youth was required—youth, hope, the fervor of revolutionary souls. It was forbidden to be a pessimist. That is why the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, the unblemished patriot and wise leader, Gen. Alexieff, had to give up his place to men who could believe in miracles. To all who had not absolute faith, Kerensky's enterprise was a voyage along the coasts of Utopia.

Nevertheless, the first act of the new Minister was an appeal for discipline and an offensive warfare. The historic crusade began. That term is not misapplied. For while the extremist propaganda was exploiting all the businesses of the instinct of self-preservation, Kerensky exalted the splendors of sacrifice. He stood up a prophet of ideas as against the mere flesh. There lay his first difficulty. The second was that he fought not merely against weakness, laziness, weariness and benumbed will-power; he also had as adversaries monstrous sophistries and deformations of revolutionary conceptions which were almost caricatures. An offensive, even more than talk of discipline, was an imperialist sea-serpent in the eyes of certain advanced groups. The Russian revolution had lost its character of an explosion against a court honey-combed with pro-German intrigues it had become a defiance launched against all the imperialism of the world. Maxim Gorky's Maximalist paper was urging the young Russian democracy to declare war against all capitalists in due and literal form, to affirm the solidarity of the international proletariat.

After three years of frightful shedding of blood, people were asking who they were at war. Realities were faced. The imperialism of Germany was forgotten the submarine war, the 500,000 square kilometers of seized land she occupied, the forty-two million slaves she trod under her foot.

Such was the rear at the time Kerensky accepted his responsibility; immense obstruction from doctrinaires, failure and idleness, disorientation of ideas, a Wilkes' Sabbath of Zimmerwald animism where well-meaning madmen worked side by side with agents of Germany. And the battle front—where ideas are translated into acts—was still more menacing. There theories were applied in the concrete form of desertions, mutinies and odious fraternizing with the enemy.

Russians—it should never be forgotten—do not really know how to hate. And now, for long weeks, what capacity of hatred was in them had been turned aside from the German trenches and used for a wild propaganda against the common enemy of every workingman on the firing line, Russian or German—against the bourgeois and the capitalist who were,

the soldiers had been told, the responsible authors of the international cataclysm. To exchange his black bread for a cigar, his hump of sugar for a drink of brandy, was to the Russian soldier in his illusions merely to be true to the Marxism of workmen. He thought himself on the threshold of peace and internationalism, the Eden of the socialists, the golden age of the proletariat. And while the Germans measured distances, used their cameras, painstakingly wrote down the numbers of the regiments and repaired their barbed wire, the mystical moulks dreamed of universal brotherhood. The Maximalist mirage did more for Hindenburg than the most energetic of offensives could have done.

Against all this Kerensky set one fundamental thought in opposition: Revolution must be forceful. But force alone, faced with a problem in psychology, is powerless. When it comes to conquering ideas and inflicting a defeat on doctrines, force can do nothing. To ideas, other ideas must be opposed. And therefore Kerensky's crusade was the crusade of a Knight of the Idea.

Kerensky had never ceased to be a great favorite with the masses. From his first appearance before the facade of the Duma to salute with epic phrases the revolutionary regiments, his personal charm had constantly increased. He was loved by soldiers, by workmen, by every one, not only for his virile eloquence, his impeccable past as a political fighter, but for himself. In the mad ovations which saluted every speech of his there was a note of tenderness. Wherefore Kerensky alone, could claim the right to shout to his hearers the hardest and sharpest verities, to transfix his auditors with phrases sharp as lances. And the crowd forgave him for calling them "revolted slaves" because it knew the man was devoted and tortured by love for the people and was ready to die for the revolutionary cause. At one moment of hesitation he flung out this apostrophe, unique in the annals of political eloquence: "I forbid you not to have confidence in me."

Such was the man whom patriots called "the last hope of the revolution," and Maximalists denounced as "the mathematical point of Russian Bonapartism." The entire country, friendly or hostile—none was indifferent—watched almost with anguish his attempt. Would the army be carried away by him as meetings and street crowds and Parliament had been? Would it let itself be purified of Maximalist slag in the pure flame of revolutionary enthusiasm?

The most attractive and truest ideas, ordinarily, have value only through the quality of their interpreter. And in Kerensky's case his personality has been the essential element of his success. You can fight against his ideas, but you find yourself constantly in accord with him. The crowd cannot always comprehend his words, but without exception it yields to the hypnosis of his charm. Not another orator in Russia possesses to a like degree the gift of psychological contagiousness. Kerensky's countenance, a mask worn and fixed by work and reverie, produces, while he speaks, an impression almost disquieting. He speaks like a somnambulist, with lowered lids, as if he were only repeating the indistinct murmur of an interior voice.

There is no demagoguery in his discourse, not one false promise, not a single ray of deceptive hopefulness. On the contrary, he likes to reveal the truth in its nakedness. He does not speak of approaching peace or easy victory; he calls to the sacrifice of life, to danger, to death.

"We revolutionists are always ready to die at the order of our leaders. I bring you discipline Russian soldiers. Under the revolutionary flag, to defend the people we will give our lives, all our strength, our last drops of blood. We will bring peace to the world because we are strong. All the past, the shadow of all who have died for liberty, follow us to the combat. Without hesitation and without fear let us go to die for the ideals sacred to us, for our country."

Such words stir apathies and light enthusiasms. Soldiers hail Kerensky as "our Minister" and the "son of Russia," veterans throw crosses and decorations to him by armfuls, women strip off their ornaments, beg him to accept them to pay for "the offensive." "The superior power in a

(Continued on Page 11)

## How Kaiser Fixed Date For War By Henry Morgenthau

Former American Ambassador to Turkey.

This war is no accident. Neither did it come about through the temporary breakdown of European diplomacy. It was carefully planned and deliberately executed in cold blood. The spirit and motive behind it were the spirit and motives that brought about the war between Prussia and Denmark, the war between Prussia and Austria and the war between Prussia and France. It was undertaken in the furtherance of a definite program of Prussian imperialism.

Since my return from France, where I visited the front and had many frank conferences with French statesmen and Generals, and with British commanders as well, it has been more and more impressed on me that every American who has had opportunities to peep behind the scenes and see for himself how this terrible tragedy was staged owes it to his fellow-countrymen to give them all the information in his possession which will enable them to visualize the menace that has been hanging over the great Republic and still hangs over it because of this Prussian mania for world power. The premeditation is now proved, and any American who withholds evidence becomes an accessory after the fact to Germany's crime.

Whenever the question of peace is raised, the Kaiser solemnly asserts that he did not will this war, but that, with the help of the good German God, he will see it through to the end. He did will this war, and he brought it about when it suited his purposes and his preparations. The Serbian incident was more than an excuse. It was an opportunity.

On August 18, 1914, as American Ambassador at Constantinople, I called on the Marquis of Tella, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to congratulate him on the Emperor's eighty-fourth birthday. After exchanging the usual diplomatic compliments suitable to such an occasion, he spoke of the condition of the Emperor's health and his great physical and mental activity in spite of the strain to which he was subjected. The conversation then turned to the war, which was in its third week, and His Excellency told me that when he visited the Emperor in May His Imperial Majesty had said that war was inevitable because of conditions in the Balkans.

The Austrian Crown Prince was murdered at Sarajevo on June 28; yet weeks before that the Austrian Emperor had confided to his Ambassador to Turkey that war was inevitable.

**Conference Decided On War**  
A still more remarkable confirmation came to me from Baron Wangenheim, the German Ambassador at Constantinople. In an outburst of enthusiasm after the arrival of the Goeben and the Breslau in the Dardanelles, he having directed their movements by wireless while they were endeavoring to escape from the British fleet, the German Ambassador informed me that a conference had been held in Berlin in the early part of July, at which the date of the war was fixed.

This conference was presided over by the Kaiser; Baron Wangenheim was present to report on conditions in Turkey. Moltke, the Chief of Staff, was there and so was Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. With them were the leaders of German finance, the directors of the railroads and the captains of industry whose aid was essential to the Kaiser in putting his vast military machine into operation. Each was asked if he was ready for war. All replied in the affirmative except the financiers, who insisted that they must have two weeks in which to sell foreign securities and arrange their loans.

At the time this conference was held, nobody outside the inner circles of the Berlin and Vienna Governments dreamed of war as a result of the Sarajevo assassinations. They took good care that all replies in the affirmative except the financiers, who insisted that they must have two weeks in which to sell foreign securities and arrange their loans.

The diplomatic corps had no intimation of the impending calamity, and the British Ambassador went away, leaving the embassy to the Charge d'Affaires. The same day was used in Vienna, and even when the blow fell the Russian Ambassador was absent from his post on vacation.

As the British White Book shows, it was not until July 20, that Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, asked the German Ambassador in London whether he had any news of what was going on in Vienna in regard to Serbia. Many days before the British Foreign Secretary asked this question war had been formally decided upon in Berlin and Vienna and everything was being made ready to raise the curtain upon the most ghastly drama of history.

**Markets of World Ralied**

From the date of this conference the German financiers were busy with their part while the army marked time. All the great stock exchanges experienced an acute financial depression as German-owned stocks were quietly pushed into the market. In New York, as I found afterward, there were astonishing slumps in quotations. Between July 10 and July 25, which was two days before the ultimatum was sent to Serbia, Union Pacific dropped from 154 1/2 to 125 1/2, Baltimore and Ohio went from 90 1/2 to 75 1/2, and United States Steel slumped with the railroad stocks.

No adequate explanation was offered, and in the absence of any-

thing better there were bitter complaints against the Simmons-Underwood tariff as the source of all economic evil. The tariff had as little to do with it as the Federal Reserve Act, which was not yet enacted into law. There was financial depression and a general decline in market quotations because the German financiers were carrying out their part of the Kaiser's war plans.

It was not to me alone that Baron Wangenheim told the story of the Berlin conference. Only recently the Marquis Garroni, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, announced that Baron Wangenheim said the same thing to him, Italy at that time being a member of the Triple Alliance. My diary shows that the conversation with the German Ambassador took place on August 26. This was about six weeks after the fateful council in Berlin in which the Kaiser gave civilisation over to fire and sword, and all the details of the meeting were still fresh in Baron Wangenheim's mind.

The decision for war which the Austrian Emperor had confided to his Ambassador to Turkey in May, and which the Kaiser fully revealed to his lieutenants in July, was the culmination of plans that had been under way for twenty-five years. Just as Blumarek had plotted and contrived to unite the German states by war and to create an empire dominated by Prussia, so the Kaiser had brooded over his own dream of making Germany the master state of the world.

Through all his policies for a quarter of a century runs this Weltmacht motif, like the motif of a Wagnerian opera. Everything that was done or left undone had its inspiration in this single purpose. Year in and year out, the Kaiser brooded over this ambition, in which he was the central figure of a stupendous moving picture, directing and controlling the destinies of the world.

**Enlarged Imperial Machine**  
When he came to the throne he found a mighty military machine already constructed for his use. It was not enough. It was necessary to create a mighty industrial, financial and transportation machine as well, and to build a navy that could mobilize this power for use anywhere on the globe.

The Kiel Canal was a war measure. Government aid to German industries was a war measure. Government regulation and stimulation of agriculture was a war measure. The German railroad systems were developed with an eye single to moving vast armies to the east and the west. Everything that could contribute to the winning of a war was encouraged by the Government. Krupp's was made almost a national institution under the personal patronage of the Kaiser, who, by the way, was one of its stockholders.

Just as the army was in charge of military experts, so German finance, German industry, German agriculture and German administration were all turned over to experts. It was a nation of experts with boundless ambition and infinite arrogance, but with the narrow vision of experts.

To create this new war machine the Kaiser made Germany a great materialistic empire. He found a disciplined and docile people, and he proceeded to mould them to his new scheme of world domination. Everything that was characteristic of the old Germany—the Germany of '48—was eventually smothered and stifled.

The old idealism, the old philosophy, the old religion, the old freedom and passion for education all disappeared. The state, the church, the schools, the universities, art, literature and music were shaped to the Kaiser's will as the army, the navy, the finances, the industries and agriculture were shaped.

The Kaiser became the head of a new Prussian system erected upon the foundations of the system that Frederick the Great had created out of his genius, and war remained as ever the chief industry of Prussia.

**Prince Henry's Visit**  
In pursuance of the war plans of the Kaiser and the Pan-German who inspired him and probably used him as the agent of their ambitions, the world was besieged by armies of Prussian spies, advancing Prussian interests and doing Prussian work everywhere. Not a nation escaped this infamous invasion.

The Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, was sent to the United States ostensibly to assist in the launching of the imperial yacht, in reality to rekindle among Americans of German descent their Vaterland's love and organize them into German societies that could be directed from Berlin to suit the exigencies of the imperial policy.

At least 80,000 Germans were turned loose upon Spain, and probably a quarter of a million upon England. France was overrun with them. There was no occupation, calling or industry in which they did not make their way. They swarmed over South America, over the Near East and the Far East, and all of them were card indexed for the use of Berlin. Nothing was overlooked.

Nothing is more characteristic of the Prussian methods than the manner in which they obtained possession of Turkey. After the Sultan was deposed the Young Turks were in hard straits to maintain themselves. Throughout the Moslem world they were generally under suspicion as Freemasons and atheists. The European capitals were generally sceptical. In England a Liberal Government was in power, and it was not disposed to take on any Turkish complications.

The Turks, as a whole, were distrustful of the French because of

Syria and frankly antagonistic to Russia. That was Germany's opportunity. German military experts were sent to explain to the Turks how their disasters had come about in the two Balkan Wars, and how similar disasters might be avoided in the future by proper co-ordination of military and transportation resources. Germany was willing to spend money in gambling that the Young Turks could retain control of the Government and the Young Turks were glad to be gambled on.

**Dominated Turkish Affairs**  
Slowly, but surely, Germany pushed itself into Turkish affairs until it became the predominating partner. Berlin had made itself indispensable to the men in control of the Turkish Government, and when the war came Turkey was a German pawn.

The Turks did not always submit gracefully. There were many protests against German pretensions, but in the end the Kaiser always prevailed. It had not been the original intention of Berlin to bring Turkey into the war—Germany had other plans—but the arrival of the Goeben and the Breslau in the Dardanelles changed the situation. There was no desire on the part of the Young Turks to enter upon a fresh war, but by that time they were helplessly enmeshed in the German net.

So completely was the German Government the master of the situation that even after Turkey's entrance in the war became inevitable the Turkish Government was held back until the Germans had completed one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world with which to direct operations from Constantinople and had brought in the necessary guns and ammunition through Rumania.

Turkey was vital to Pan-Germanism. It was an essential part of the Mitteleuropa program, and when the Kaiser was ready to strike, Turkey was already a vassal of Germany to be used as Berlin saw fit, either neutral or belligerent, but always in Germany's interest.

It came about that most of Germany's carefully laid schemes in other countries went wrong and the money invested turned out to be a total loss, but the Turkish investment paid dividends from the start. In respect to Turkey alone were the German calculations correct, and without the control of Turkey Germany could not have carried on the war, for Turkey not only kept 1,000,000 Allied troops occupied around the Dardanelles, in the Caucasus, Asia Minor and Egypt, but prevented a flank movement against Austria.

For twenty years Germany has been that I. W. W. of the nations. Wherever there was trouble, the Kaiser was there adding to the difficulties of a peaceful settlement and watching for his opportunity to set the war machine in operation.

The German policy resembles nothing else so much as the policy of the I. W. W. leaders in hastening to every town in which there were labor disputes to take charge of the strike, encourage lawlessness, promote sabotage and preach the doctrine of rule or ruin.

**Kaiser Sided With Spain**  
In the Spanish-American War the Kaiser was notoriously on the side of Spain, in the belief that Spain could humble the pride of the United States. In the South African War he was all for Kruger and the Boers, in the hope that England would be beaten and her prestige in Africa and Asia forever weakened. He intrigued with the Tsar against Japan. He intrigued in every South American country against the United States.

Baron Ishii, the head of the Japanese commission to the United States, has publicly declared in his speeches that the anti-American agitation in Japan and the anti-Japanese agitation in the United States, which have so menaced the relations between the two countries for a dozen years, were the result of German plots; and nobody now doubts the truth of this charge.

It explains, what was hitherto unexplainable, just as the German conspiracies in Mexico enable us to understand why Mexico distrusted the United States in the fact of the most overwhelming evidence of wholly benevolent intentions on our part.

**Internal Political Question**  
Much of this intrigue may appear to have been almost purposeless in its nature so far as the interests of Germany were concerned, but the Kaiser was always looking ahead to the day when the imperial war eagles would be unloosed, and the more international misunderstandings there were the more certain Germany would be of success in carrying out its program of world domination.

The attitude of Germany toward the nations in general was not unlike its attitude toward the Irish question just before the beginning of the war. Both factions in Ireland were supplied with guns and ammunition from Germany brought over in German ships. Berlin cared nothing for Home Rule or for Ulster's objections to Home Rule, but it cared a great deal for a civil war in Ireland that would cripple Great Britain's hands when the great day dawned and the new Attila set forth at the head of his hordes.

As I have already said, it was not by accident that the war came, and it was not by chance that it came in 1914. In all his calculations the Kaiser had overlooked one factor—that of human nature. He had not perceived that his own people might fall in the critical moment and that the control of the great machine

(Continued on Page 12)

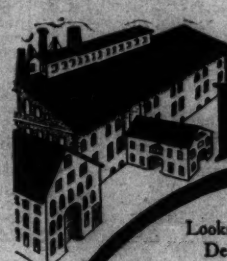
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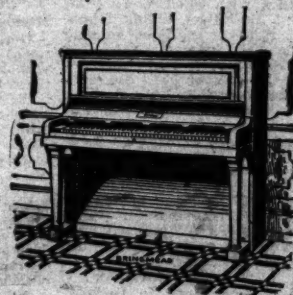
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## All Over The World

This is how New Zealand is going to do it. If any of the Dominion citizens, who earn more than £700 a year, fail to assume their proper share of the war burden by contributing to future war loans, she is going to assess them with additional heavy taxation. There is need for such a proceeding, if the voluntary plan is to bring an inadequate return, for the conflict has taught the lesson that while voluntary methods serve in times of peace, in times of war they do not always meet the requirements. New Zealand, like her neighbor Australia, is determined that those who get the benefit of the music shall help to pay the piper.

M. Clemenceau is not in the Painleve Cabinet. Probably a man of his standing and experience could only lead and not enter a government. Then, of course, M. Clemenceau's capacities for construction are said by many not to equal his wonderful savoir-faire in the art of criticism. He is said to shun responsibility himself, while making it difficult for others to carry responsibility. However that may be, his denunciation and exposure of the spies and plotters, who were laying their snares under the nose of a really far too complacent Minister of the Interior, is certainly another feather in his cap.

The future will show if France is once more to be governed by Georges Clemenceau. He would not be exactly popular, but Herve declares that if it came to it, he would rather see the Tiger in power than Albert Thomas. But then, Herve thinks that the Socialist Party is proving itself very thoroughly tarred with the Marxian brush. His attitude is anything, even Clemenceau, rather than a Soviet!

Recognition of acts of bravery in these times should not be wholly confined to those engaged in military service. Something, at least, should be done about providing a medal for the writer who prepares the first magazine article without using the word "magnificent." The feat seems, of course, a difficult if not an impossible one, but it would be well, at all

events to encourage an effort in that direction.

Newfoundland, though her population does not exceed that of a populous English industrial city, has sent 10,000 men to fight the battles of the British Empire in this war. It is a magnificent record, and exactly what one would have expected from a country which sent its fishing ships to help in the destruction of the Great Armada. It was in 1583 that Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of the island in the name of his "most gracious Lady, Queen Elizabeth." It was only five years later that La Felice Armada left Corunna for English waters, so that Newfoundland had an early opportunity of establishing a tradition for gallantry which Newfoundlanders are so splendidly vindicating in the present war. The "Antient and Loyal Colony" of Newfoundland is celebrating the four hundred and twentieth anniversary of her discovery, an occasion which is seized by the rest of the Empire to wish her Godspeed.

There is in the New American Army a "Rainbow Division," so-

called because it is constituted of military units from all parts of the country. The name "Blue and Gray" is to be given to a division, the twenty-ninth, now forming in Aniston, Ala., because it is made up, about equally, of regiments from the North and the South. Both names were cleverly conceived, and the latter is, perhaps, the happier of the two. The "Blue" and the "Gray" are thoroughly blended in this war.

A Kansas woman of accredited literary taste has sent out a call for all unpublished poems by Kansas poets, her declared purpose being to put such works into a book. The point is at once raised, of course, that there are no poems by Kansas poets that have never been published.

From the ridiculous to the sublime. The Ridiculous—Henry J. Kaltenbach, reported speaking at a meeting of the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers, and apparently making a virtue out of a necessity: "If our own business suffers as a result of the taxes we will not complain, but will take it as our bit toward winning the war."

The Sublime—The same speaker at the same meeting: "We wholesalers feel there are too many saloons, and we will be glad to see them go out of business."

## Kerensky—Russian Miracle-Man

(Continued from Page 10)

sack coat and unarmed," so, sometimes, he designates himself. He has all the simplicity, the affectionate politeness, the friendly ways of a popular and democratic Minister. Still always he preserves a consciousness of his rank and the dignity of his functions. Never, to see him at the front among the troops, would one say that his health is feeble and that, to save his feverish activity he has to gain, at every moment a victory over himself. In his khaki he has an almost sporting elegance. It is not without reason that the secret police, in their records, gave him the nickname of "sakory" the swift, the unseizable; he laughed at the police, he was everywhere. As

Minister he is everywhere too, everywhere that the Maximist propaganda makes his purifying word needed.

One day, when he was speaking thus to the troops while cannon shots punctuated his discourse, a soldier interrupted with a reflection wherein was concentrated every argument military anarchy could employ:

"An offensive means death. What good would land and liberty do us then?"

It was a decisive moment. Would the moujik gain the upper hand? There was silence till the Minister of War spoke. "Colonel," he cried in a choked voice, "take that man and throw him out of the army. Write him down in the order of the day as a coward. He is not worthy to defend Russia's soil. He will have to get out. He is a coward—a coward—a coward!"

With that word Kerensky beat that soldier. He flogged him with it. And all at once the wretch's face went white. His conscience smote him, and dully, heavily, he crumpled in a faint, an inert mass at the Minister's feet. An idea had conquered a brute, and revolution.

And when the offensive started he continued his work. He was everywhere. Men saw him aiding wounded men under fire, distributing flags and shoulder-straps and crosses of honor, piously taking a share in soldiers' funerals. And somehow this civilian discovered ways of increasing immensely the amour-propre of the soldiers. By pats on the shoulder he made privates feel themselves crowned with laurel; his gesture of approbation became a decoration for an officer. He himself created the regiments of June 18, the advance guard of the revolution. A pensioner recounts how, to open a grave, he handed a pick to an unknown young man, very pale, with sad eyes, dressed in civil costume, who sweated and worked with all his strength and speed, then went away, followed by a silent staff. It was Kerensky. Soldiers affirm that they have seen him, impassive, rifle in hand, advancing straight toward the enemy in an armored car.

So, in many ways, he is entering, still alive, into tradition. And, for a certainty, he already belongs to the history.

## War-Time Wallops

For some reason, the noble example of Russia is not now so confidently expected to inspire a revolution among the neighboring Teutons.—Savannah News.

There's nothing new about the manufacture of paper shoes. The

curious thing about it is that the makers took so long to admit it.—New York Telegraph.

Germany is reported as agreeing with the Pope upon "the absolute independence of Belgium." She had a similar agreement with France and England prior to August, 1914.—Brooklyn Eagle.



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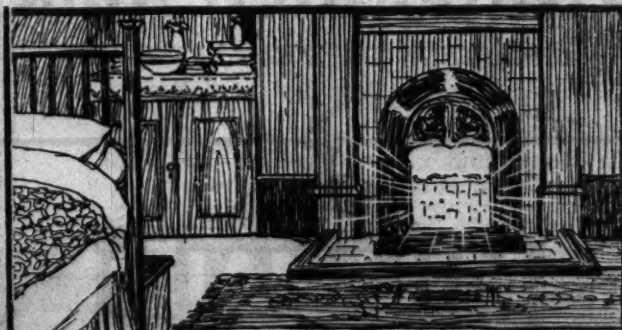
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## AMERICAN LAD LONG A GERMAN CAPTIVE

Lucien Busiere, 13, Safe In The  
U. S. Now, Was Taken  
When Lille Fell

TREATED WELL, FOOD SCANT

Owes His Freedom To Search  
Conducted By The American  
Red Cross

New York, October 13.—A thirteen-year-old American boy who was in Lille when the Germans captured that French city and was rescued recently by the Red Cross arrived at an American port yesterday on a British liner. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick of Stockbridge, Mass., who had been doing Red Cross work in France.

The lad was Lucien Busiere. With his father, Theophile Busiere, he lived on a farm near St. Louis. The father received word from France in June, 1914, that he had fallen heir to an estate in Lille. He was born there, but had become a naturalized American citizen. Taking the boy with him he went to Lille to get the estate.

The father had settled the estate and was preparing to return to America when war broke out, and he found himself drafted for military service in the French army. He claimed exemption, but did not have his naturalization papers, and was placed in the army. Lucien was left in charge of a relative in Lille.

When the Germans captured Lille all trace of the boy was lost. The father secured his discharge from the army through the aid of Ambassador Sharp. Then he interested Mr. Sedgwick, an officer of Section 82 of the American Red Cross, in the search, and returned to the United States.

The Red Cross located the boy and the German Government gave him over to that organization, and he was taken to Amiens, where Mr. Sedgwick took charge of him.

At an English port the boy was stripped and even the soles of his shoes cut open by British inspectors who explained that the Germans had been using unsuspecting children for spy work.

Lucien now speaks French and German, together with English. He said the Germans treated him kindly, but that they did not have enough food plentifully to supply the civilian population. The boy showed the effects of a short diet. Mr. Sedgwick took him to the Century Club. The boy's father is on his way home from St. Louis to get him.

## GERMANS USE A NEW GAS

Canadian Surgeon Says It Is Fatal  
If Treatment Is Delayed

According to a Canadian Army doctor the Germans have a new and deadly gas which they are using in their counter-attacks against the British at Ypres. This gas, he says, is colorless and very volatile and is contained in shells which resemble those lying all over No Man's Land. After the shell strikes the ground the gas leaks out, and its first effects are observed when the soldiers fall like dead men. If the victims do not get immediate attention from the surgeons death is certain. Even with the best medical care and nursing, it is weeks before a soldier recovers after the gas has entered his lungs. The only way it can be detected, the surgeon says, is by the odor, which resembles that of strong mustard.

Another officer who had just returned from Flanders said that the strategic positions now held by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig were very favorable for the British forces, and that he expected an advance to seize the submarine bases before the bad winter weather sets in.

## French Guard Morocco's Wheat Crop



At Camp El Hab, Morocco. The entire wheatfields of Morocco are protected by armed camps against any intruder who may venture to destroy the crops. There are mounted machine-guns manned by alert and watchful gun crews.

## How Kaiser Fixed Date For War

(Continued from Page 10)

which he had constructed might be challenged before he could set it in motion.

Baron Wangenheim confided to me that there would have been war at the time of the Algeiras conference, but Germany was not ready. No matter how elaborate the preparations had been, there was always something lacking, so Germany proceeded to get ready with a new army bill and a new budget which imposed a capital tax that all the world now recognizes as a war tax. The amazing thing is that it was not so recognized at the time.

Mence Of Revolution

The new estimates would have expired in 1915. The Social Democratic movement was gaining enormously in strength throughout Germany. Before the Kaiser was fairly ready for his great exploit in Weltmacht he was threatened with a social revolution at home due to the heavy burdens the German people were carrying, the spread of democratic doctrines and the growing resistance of the working classes to arbitrary government.

If things drifted until it was necessary to renew the army appropriations, the Social Democrats might be able to hold up the estimates and force sweeping reforms that would practically put them in control of the Reichstag and perhaps end forever the Kaiser's dream of world domination.

It was vital that the war should come before this issue was joined at home, and hence the murders at Sarajevo were little less than a godsend to the German autocracy. They gave the Kaiser the excuse he needed and they provided the opportunity to maneuver Russia into a position in which war could be represented to the German people as one of self-defense. The Berlin conference put the finishing touches on the program. The German financiers finished their task and the trap was sprung.

There can be only one end to this struggle, and that is the complete destruction of Kaiserism and absolutism. Among the great statesmen of the world, President Wilson was the first to see that without this elimination of Kaiserism and absolutism no durable peace was possible. To make peace on any other terms is to make a truce and give Germany time to prepare for a fresh attack.

Would Prepare Better

As Baron Wangenheim once hopefully remarked, the next time Germany would be even more far-sighted and would have at least a five-year supply of cotton and copper when war was declared. That is unquestionably what will happen

unless the nations that are now fighting autocracy make the results of this war so decisive that the Prussian system can never be re-established.

The Germans must be beaten at their own game. The Prussian system was created by military prestige. It rests upon military prestige and it will collapse when that military prestige is destroyed. The German people accepted it because it had made them rich and powerful. They will abandon when it leaves them impoverished and defeated. There is nothing miscellaneous or in-vincible about this military system. It is merely the product of experts who have devoted all their energies to it.

Germany studied for decades how to create armies and make war, but the Allies in three years have learned all that Germany ever knew and more. Everything that Germany has done in a military way we can do. The German has no special genius for war, as events have proved, although he made war his trade.

In France I saw how three American regular army officers, one of them a medical man, allotted to each American regiment of engineers, created an astonishingly efficient military unit in a remarkably short space of time. That is what we must be ready to do with 5,000,000 men, if necessary, cost what it may. No matter how heavy the expense may be, it will be light in comparison with the price that the United States would have to pay if Germany won the war.

The great majority of Americans seem to have little realization of how close we stood to the brink of a precipice. It was no idle threat that the Kaiser uttered when he told Ambassador Gerard in October, 1916, that when this war was over he intended to stand no more nonsense from the Americans.

If Germany was victorious and Great Britain and France were crushed, the United States would have been attacked on the pretext that it had supplied the Allies with money and munitions and be compelled to pay an indemnity that would make Germany the richest nation in the world in spite of her enormous losses. I have heard this indemnity mentioned at \$50,000,000,000 or 200,000,000,000 marks. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that this is what the Kaiser would have done if the Allies had been defeated. Indeed, the humbling and crippling of the United States were no less essential to the

Kaiser's ambition to create a master state than the humbling and crippling of Great Britain. Here were unlimited riches in the hands of 100,000,000 people who had the courage to defend themselves. They and dumb to the calamity which was why not take it away from them and put the German Empire back on its feet?

When a Senator like La Follette asserts that we had only a technical grievance against Germany, the men who applaud him for assailing the President's policy are blind and deaf and dumb to the calamity which was hanging over the country.

It is freely admitted by French and British statesmen that the cause of the Allies was saved by our intervention. There can be no doubt of it. But if we had not intervened our honor and our wealth alike would have been lost to us. We should have had to fight in the end against military odds that had broken England and France, and we should have paid in indemnities far more than this war can ever cost us.

What is worse still, our money and our shame would have imposed absolutism upon the world for generations to come, and this terrible struggle for emancipation would have been bequeathed to our children's children.

I have seen this war from both sides and I know that unless Kaiserism is destroyed democracy will be destroyed. We cannot live in the same world with the kind of a Germany that Prussian militarism has created and that the Kaiser is directing.

New War Of Freedom

Let there be no mistake about it, we are fighting a new war of independence, and it is as truly a war of independence as that which our

ancestors fought under Washington from 1776 to 1783. We are fighting a new war against slavery. It is a different kind of slavery from that which Lincoln emancipated the Negro, but slavery it is—the slavery of white to white, which the military caste of Prussia has sought to impose upon all civilisation.

Under Wilson we are battling in a new war for emancipation, and there can be no terms but unconditional

surrender on the part of Kaiserism and absolutism. Anything short of that is a victory for Germany. Anything less than the complete triumph of the forces of democracy, in which the United States is now the leader, will bequeath to the next generation the heritage of another conflict more terrible still than that which is drenching the world in blood. It was Bernhardt who formulated the battle cry of Kaiserism as it

seized the sword—Weltmacht oder Niedergang—world-mastery or downfall. It must be downfall. Wilhelm II. decreed the war.

In the providence of God, the American people under Woodrow Wilson, together with their allies, can decree the peace, and there must be no compromise. Absolutism must be destroyed, root and branch. Only then can the world have a new birth of freedom.

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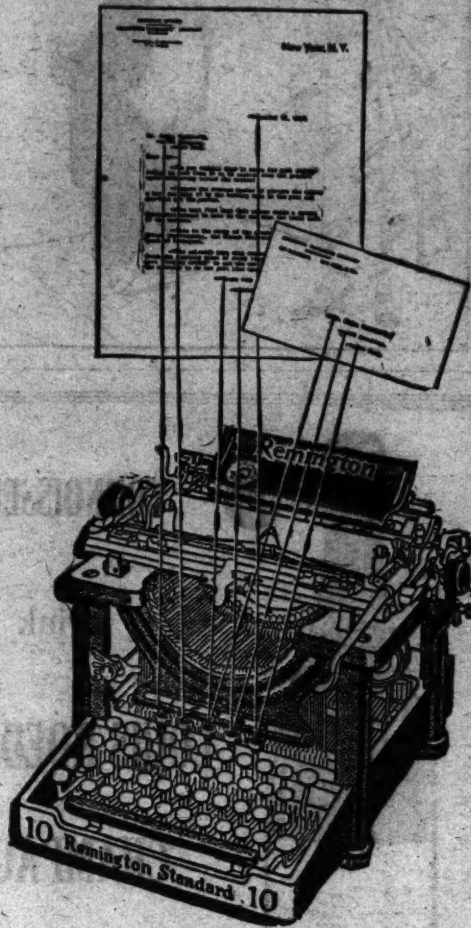
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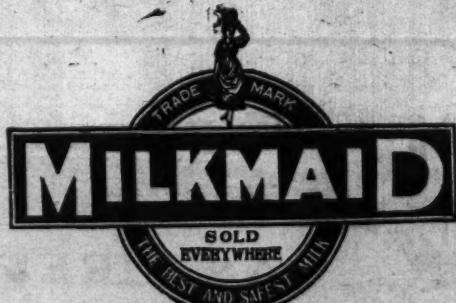


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# Y. W. C. A. and Its Enterprise of Making New Generation of Chinese Womanhood

**Campaign Is Opened To Raise Funds to Maintain Work of Educating And Training Girls to a New Part in Chinese Life--\$5,000 Is Needed To Carry on for the Coming Year.**

Those who know the Young Women's Christian Association in Western lands realise that it has come into its place of large service because it has discovered the real needs of young women of these lands—whether physical, educational, social or religious, and has ministered to their needs. Although so largely staffed in the early stage of its career by foreign secretaries whose experience and vision are indispensable, it is the purpose of this world-wide movement to make this same thing true in China, through an indigenous organization of Chinese women for Chinese women. The Chinese woman has done little in the limelight—though there have been notable exceptions—but she has played her part well in the sphere allotted to her.

Realising this, the National Committee sent their National Secretary, Miss Grace Coppock, to the United States last February, her commission being to find twenty-six secretaries who would be willing to put their technique and experience beside the desire and inherent ability of the Chinese women and provide a leadership among the women of China that shall make this world-wide organization serve best the multitudes of women in all countries. These new workers are to augment the work now fourteen years old and they add their numbers to fifteen Chinese secretaries and twenty-eight foreign secretaries who have been with the association for various lengths of time.

It was some twelve or fifteen years ago that the Young Women's Christian Association found its way into China. It came on the invitation of the missionary body and goes into new centers only in answer to requests coming from representative missionary groups in those centers. The National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. is the headquarters for all work in China and some of its duties are: to supervise four city associations and sixty student associations; to hold summer conferences in different parts of China; to issue a quarterly magazine and pamphlets for the Chinese young women, and to carry the initial expense of the new association. The policy of this committee has been to build solid foundation rather than to do a more extensive work. So far city associations are only in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Canton. Eight other cities are waiting to be organized and some have been on the waiting list six or seven years. The National Committee came to the conclusion that the best way to extend physical education was to organize a National Normal School of Physical Education. It was in 1915 that the school was opened with six students enrolled. At the present time thirty-two are enrolled, representing provinces all over China.

This student work is of interest not only because of its present returns in Chinese character and service, but because of its constructive bearing on the problem of Christian leadership.

Beginning tomorrow the Board of the Shanghai Young Women's Christian Association, co-operating with the China National Committee will inaugurate in Shanghai an educational campaign for the purpose of raising \$5,000, the sum necessary for forming the annual budget. There is on record no instance where a campaign of this kind has failed in other parts of the world and it is anticipated that the same success encountered in other places will greet the efforts of the women of Shanghai, and that there will be a response that will not only meet, but will surpass, the immediate needs of the Association which is doing such good work here.

The following article, explanatory of the aims and workings of the Y.W.C.A. throughout the world and announcing the launching of the campaign here, is contributed by one of the ladies engaged in that campaign and one who has had a long experience with the Association work in America:

"The awakening of women is a most indigestible fact," Mr. Chesterton has said, and after agreeing with him, it might well be asked "awakening to what?"

Part of the answer would surely be "the awakening to each other." And it is not far to go to prove it. Every organized group of women,

from the little reading circle and classes in parliamentary procedure, up to the great national bodies engrossed with world-wide plans for the advancement each of their own cause, shows that they are no longer keenly occupied with "women's rights;" for, though they are fighting to do away with the wrongs of women and children, yet it is not that, but the steady development of a powerful group consciousness which, to Mr. Chesterton, seems "an indigestible fact."

Some one has defined Feminism as the discovery by women that they are just human beings, and no longer a Ladies' Aid Society to the human race.

It will surprise many people to learn that the Y.W.C.A. is the largest organization of women in the world. There were in 1914 close to 800,000 members, in about thirty countries in Europe, in South Africa and South America; in the nations all about us here, as well as smaller and isolated nations. Among the most tragic stories to be told after the world is at peace again, will be those about the members of the Student Associations in poor Armenia. The one secretary there has recently laid down her life in Constantinople as a result of her superb devotion to the needs of girls and women in Marsovan and other Christian centers in Asia Minor where the Y.W.C.A. had organized.

Fifty-three years ago, in England, the Y.W.C.A. was established by women in order to help girls to cheap and safe boarding homes. In the United States the work began in Boston soon after the close of the civil war, to meet the same need. From those small beginnings there is now a world's committee of the Y.W.C.A. and in London, today. That committee is facing the serious problems of British women brought about by the war, while nobly trying to render assistance to their sister associations in France and Switzerland.

America, too, is giving generously, of her secretaries to these countries, and has recently sent four of her most able and best trained leaders to answer the call of Russia's women, who have been waiting for years for permission to organize. Now they take it, without let or hindrance, but alas! with such a handicap of political unrest.

Through the world's committee in London and the other national committees, an ever-increasing interest in the women of the orient has been fostered, and secretaries have been trained and sent out to work with them in their homes and schools, acting in Christian co-operation with the Missions and all other religious and social agencies for good.

"The purpose of this organization shall be to associate young women in personal loyalty to Jesus Christ; to promote growth in Christian character and service through physical, social, mental and spiritual training, and to become a social force for the extension of the Kingdom of God."

This, from the constitution of the associations every where, shows that their supreme object is to train the women of the countries where the association is at work, to be leaders among their own people. It is never the plan to offer a cut and dried system, but rather to seek, by all means, to understand the life of the women and to adapt the association to their needs and customs.

The immediate agent in China of women coming and going every day



The upper picture shows a class in physical education at the Zung Teen Private School for Girls instructed by Miss Ging Mei-shun, dean of the Y. W. C. A. training school for physical education. The center picture shows a sewing class in the local association. The lower picture shows a group of Wayside street Youngsters enjoying a garden party.

the world's committee is the China national committee, at 61 Range Road, composed of Chinese and foreign women. It assumes, with the secretaries, the care of the associations in China, four in cities and 67 in schools.

It organizes and conducts the conferences held during the summer for several hundred girls, the benefits of which, to them as future leaders, are simply incalculable; and it is a clearing-house for the entire work of the Normal School of Physical Education. There were sixteen girls in the class last year—there are thirty-two this year, coming from half the provinces of China, to go out again, fitted by the two years' course in physical, mental, social and spiritual training to be glowing centers of love and light in their homes all over the land; or to meet with proficiency the great demand in government, private, and mission schools, for physical directors.

Now, one of the cities toward which the China national committee occupies a mothering relation, is Shanghai, whose Board, composed entirely of Chinese women, carries the responsibility of planning and directing the activities of this association.

It is a long list, the girls and

and all day long makes 11a Kuinsan Road one of the busiest spots in even busy, hustling Shanghai. There are classes in cooking—both Chinese and foreign; in sewing; in English conversation, etc.; Bible classes, a half-day school for married women and others; lectures on health and home hygiene; religious meetings, etc.

Then, in the Hostel, accommodation is assured to Chinese young

women passing through the city, and to a few for longer periods.

The playground work for children in the garden of Madame Nye was an outgrowth of a neighborhood bible class. An eager group of riddles now come to the association itself for drill and supervised play.

All this takes money, as any one knows!

There are some sources of income.

(and it would be a favor for readers to ask for the newly-issued folder, containing the yearly budgets) and the salaries of all the foreign secretaries are met in full, by their home land associations. At present there are secretaries at work in China

from Great Britain, Sweden, Australia, United States and Canada.

But, after all, there is a certain amount of support which, in work of this kind for a community, must be met by community—and it always is, as soon as the needs are known and understood.

Beginning on Monday—tomorrow—the women of the board of the Shanghai Y.W.C.A. and those of the China National Committee will, together, undertake a campaign of education among those who are, or might be, interested, with a view to raising \$5,000, the sum needed to complete the budgets.

There will be ten teams, of eight women each, the leaders of the teams being: Mrs. Luke Chang, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Ling, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Rugh, Mrs. Sung, Mrs. S. K. Tsao, Miss Mamie Tong, Mrs. F. K. Tsao, and Miss Su Mei Yin.

It is said that "if you would do anything permanent for a man, you must do it before he is a man." As this organization works entirely with youth surely every one who believes in the importance to the progress of the world of the next generation, will be ready and willing to give freely of time and, thought and money—all three or any one—as he has the ability.



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## GERMANY'S BACK-BONE BROKEN, SAYS STOVALL

Minister To Switzerland, Called  
Home By Lansing, Reports  
Situation Acute

### REVULSION AGAINST WAR

Wilson Note A Revelation—  
Swiss In Need Of Food  
Supplies

New York, October 12.—Pleasant A. Stovall, Minister to Switzerland, brought word yesterday upon his return to this country after four years spent in the center of Europe's colossal struggle, that the backbone of German resistance has been broken and that the end is approaching.

President Wilson's indirect message to the Kaiser's armies contained in his reply to the Pope that the United States is warring upon the German Government and not upon the German people, has struck home. "I do not say how soon the end will come," Minister Stovall declared, "but I am convinced Germany is on her last decline."

Minister Stovall has observed the war from the vantage ground of neutral Switzerland, hemmed in completely by belligerent armies. For two years this nation of 3,000,000 has been a refuge for prisoners taken by English, French and German troops, these prisoners being sent there by mutual agreement of the nations concerned to receive hospital care. In that time, through a difficult sea of diplomacy, the Swiss have preserved their neutrality, and have earned the appellation "the Good Samaritans of Europe."

Minister Stovall has been in a position to know more of the facts regarding Germany's staying powers in the conflict than perhaps any other agent of the Federal Administration. He was called home by Secretary Lansing ostensibly to urge that the United States take steps to relieve the food shortage in Switzerland, but there will be exceptional value in his report on the belligerent nations to the State Department.

In the weeks just preceding his departure from Bern, the Swiss capital, a month ago Minister Stovall observed a change in the attitude of the German people toward the prosecution of the war. Though he quoted only the generally known facts of Reichstag disputes, and the growth of Socialism in the Dual Empire, he admitted that he has other facts based on intimate knowledge of German economic conditions that substantiate his belief that Germany's greatest aggression is past.

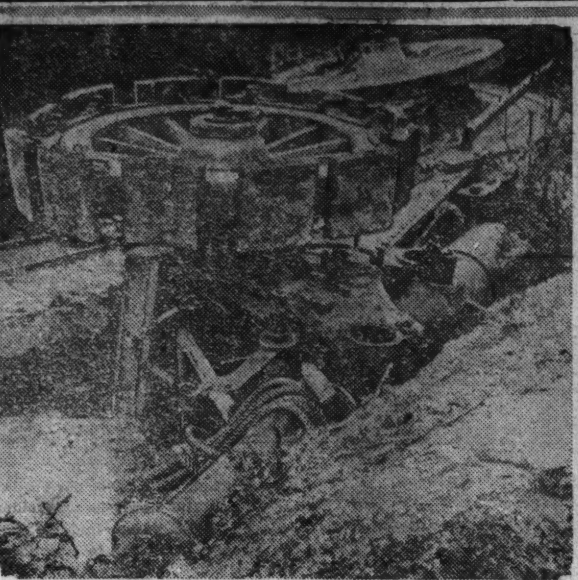
**Effect of Wilson Note**  
"The effect of President Wilson's note was tremendous," he said. "It struck home to the German people in a remarkable way." The envoy said since the publication of that note the revolution against the war has been spreading rapidly through the Kaiser's hosts. There is no doubt about the economic straits in which Germany now finds itself," he said. "The situation is acute." Until he reports to Secretary Lansing Mr. Stovall will not elaborate these statements.

Of Switzerland's part in giving comfort to prisoners of all belligerents the diplomat had much to say. In spite of German, French and Italian influence Swiss nationality has been preserved, and a force of 250,000 men watches the borders constantly to prevent the passage of contraband.

When French people were turned out of northern France and sought refuge in southern France they came through Switzerland. There they were cared for, fed and comforted till they could continue the journey. "The story of Switzerland in this war is one of the most remarkable ever recorded," Minister Stovall said. "Their willingness to play the part of the Good Samaritan, smothering their own prejudices in the call of nationalism, and the exercise of broad sympathies for the wounded who were brought in to them from three fronts, is a notable chapter of history. There are about 25,000 prisoners, mostly French, but English and German too, now in Swiss hospitals. The Swiss people give entertainments constantly for them, and extend aid wherever it is needed. The hospitals conducted by the Red Cross."

**Paris More Cheerful**  
On the return trip Minister Stovall visited Paris, talked with General

## Giant French Gun Overturned By Impact Of One Shell



WRECKED FRENCH GUN.

Man's ingenuity in the construction of death-dealing projectiles was long ago believed to have reached its limits. That this is not true is emphasized every day in the reports reaching us from the European battlefields.

Weapons, each more powerful than its predecessor, are constantly appearing, and the result of the de-

struction and saw American troops. The coming of the Americans has revived Paris, he said. There is no longer the appearance of abject mourning that marked the city earlier in the war. There are many English and American soldiers on the streets, and an air of gaiety is prevalent.

In London, where Minister Stovall remained for nearly two weeks, a number of German air raids took place. London takes its air raids as it does its tea, he said, showing no alarm and displaying no particular interest. The first indication of a raid usually comes from the fire of the anti-aircraft guns and a telephone call from the hotel office announcing an "air raid, you know, sir."

Regarding the Swiss food situation Minister Stovall declared there is need for the United States to send ships at once. Supplies that have ordinarily come from France and Germany are cut off. Germany has also been unable to supply Switzerland with the usual amount of coal, and in consequence some trains have ceased to run.

### GORKY ANSWERS HIS CRITICS

Says That Although He Opposes The War He Is Not Aiding Germany

In an open letter printed in Russian newspapers, recently received in Stockholm, Maxim Gorky indignantly denies Vladimir Burtzeff's implication that Gorky, through his support of the Bolsheviks, is aiding the cause of Kaiser Wilhelm. In his answer to Burtzeff the famous Russian writer says:

"I tell you and those who are inspiring you—for you, yourself, are hardly capable of committing a vile deed—that I and my comrades will continue to write and talk as we have done before. This is really too much a matter of course to require any particular emphasis."

"Only a crazy or dishonorable man can assert that my paper, New Life, serves the interests of Germany. The New Life serves the interests of the International Democracy, of Socialism, of culture. It has always energetically opposed every effort, either from the Right or the Left, to awaken the lower instincts of the masses. It regards the war as a world disaster, as a fatal thing for European civilization, as a catastrophe unchained by the greediness of the capitalists of all countries. I tell you again, Burtzeff, that only a crazy or dishonorable man can accuse me of treason to the nation."

The charge that roused Gorky's wrath was made by Burtzeff, the

structure fire of a shell from one of these monsters is shown in the above picture. A French 355 M. has been bowled over like a toy cannon, and it is easy to imagine what the shell that performed this feat would do to a trench.

The shells fired by the French guns are said to be even more destructive than those of the German weapons.

"Sherlock Holmes of the Russian Revolution," in an interview with a French newspaper man in Petrograd, and was printed in part in The New York Times of September 4. Among other things, Burtzeff said: "German agents like Parvus, Gnedek, Koslovsky, Lenin, and their comrades are principally culpable for the decomposition of Russian life and the downfall of the Russian Army. The country curses their names. Maxim Gorky as a writer has always been and always will be our pride, but as a politician Gorky always has been and always will remain blind. He has worked recently in accord with Lenin, and his paper, Novaya Zhizn, has given the Maximalists strong support. Up to the present Gorky has been too blind to see where Lenin was leading him and his party."

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## JUGO-SLAVS TO USE OUR FLAG IN WAR

Preparing To Join Allies On The  
Salonica Front, Says  
Dr. Hinkovitch

### ARDENT FOR A NEW NATION

Many Will Fight Beside Ser-  
vians, To Win Freedom  
From Austria

Washington, October 13.—Emphasizing what he regards as the vital importance of developing a strong campaign against Germany on the Balkan front, Dr. Hinko Hinkovitch, who has been working in this country for a union of Southern Slavs of Austria with Serbia, asserted in an interview here today that Jugo-Slav volunteers from the United States were preparing to fight Austria-Hungary under the American flag.

Dr. Hinkovitch, who was a Croatian Deputy in the Hungarian Parliament and a Deputy in the Croatian Parliament, and is a member of the London Jugo-Slav Committee, says he thinks that the Balkans, which he describes as the "gate of the East," are considered by Germany more vitally important than the Franco-Belgian front or the Russian frontier. He argues that if Germany is able to retain the Balkan front she will ultimately win the war, and that its retention by the Teutons would mean another war in time but that the erection of a Jugo-Slav State would serve as an effective barrier against German dreams of conquest and ambition.

The whole Jugo-Slav race, Dr. Hinkovitch said, was united at present, but united in slavery. Many of its members who have had the opportunity have joined the Serbian and allied armies, and 150,000 Austro-Hungarian Jugo-Slavs taken prisoners by Russia have organized themselves into three volunteer divisions and are now fighting against their former masters.

"I came to America," said Dr. Hinkovitch, "with the purpose of advocating the Jugo-Slav cause. America's great sympathies for Serbia have

found already a magnificent expression in her financial help and her admirable work for the distressed population and the war prisoners. But I should wish to see these sympathies extended to all Jugo-Slavs and the motives widened from pure humanity to a political character.

"In the United States there are about 700,000 Jugo-Slavs. Thousands of them are in the American army, and other thousands are waiting the moment to join the the Servians on the Salonica front. Last August I had the opportunity as representative of the Jugo-Slav Committee in London of participating with Colonel Ellis, an American, in a celebration on behalf of a Jugo-Slav volunteer battalion on its way from America to the Salonica front.

"You see, America is already supporting morally the Jugo-Slav cause, and what is exceedingly interesting, is virtually at war with Austria-Hungary. The Jugo-Slav volunteers from America will fight under the American flag against Austria-Hungary."

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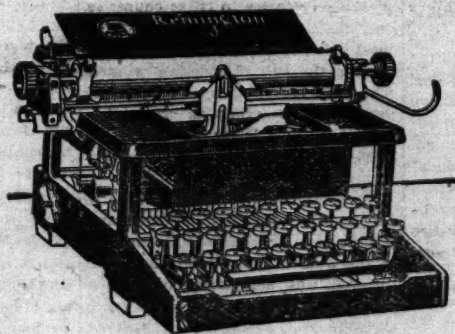
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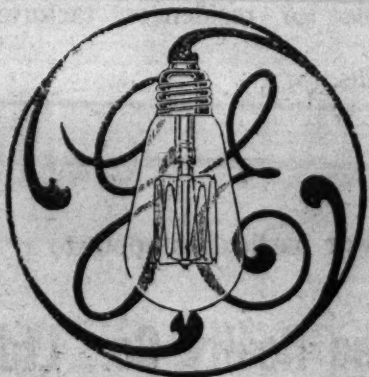
AGENTS

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of Fall and Winter

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## Sheng Kung-pao Funeral Today Will Be Shanghai's Most Gorgeous Pageant

All the Pomp of the Corteges of Manchu Days to Be  
Renewed; Leave Bubbling Well at 1 p.m.

A funeral procession as impressive as any of those rites performed in honor of the Manchu emperors in Peking will be seen in Shanghai this afternoon when the remains of the late Mr. Sheng Hsuan-hui—popularly known as Sheng Kung-pao on account of the title of imperial tutor conferred on him by the Ching Dynasty—will be conveyed from his Bubbling Well Road mansion to the King Li Yuen wharf, where a special steamer has been chartered for the conveyance of the body to Soochow.

The procession will start from the Bubbling Well Road residence at 1 o'clock and pass along the following roads: Nanking Road to Kwangse Road; Kwangse Road to Fochow Road; then to the Bund and the French Bund. Traffic for vehicles except the tram cars on the routes will be stopped for the procession between 1 and 4 o'clock.

The affair will be essentially old-fashioned, if not strictly modeled after the Ta Ching style. Most of the participants will wear costumes dating prior to the inauguration of the Republic. The procession will consist of seventeen sections, each of which will be a lengthy exhibition in itself. They are divided in accordance with their interests. Among others, the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Co., the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., the Commercial Bank of China, the San Sing Cotton Spinning Mill and the Nanyang College will have individual sections.

Sixty-two specially trained Manchus and eighteen reserves have journeyed down from Peking to carry the coffin shoulder high in real Peking fashion, steadily and with perfect grace. The carriers will wear unique costumes, consisting of a green embroidered coat, a pair of red trousers and a conical hat decorated with a lengthy pheasant feather.

Decorations and special honors granted by the last dynasty to Sheng Kung-pao will be displayed along the procession. These will include the sedan chair allowed to be used within the Forbidden City, eight certificates of high rank and large characters from the penmanship of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu and the First Order of the Rising Sun, granted him by the Emperor of Japan.

Twelve Peking musicians will play strange strains during the march on instruments which are obsolete in this part of China. The manager of the Peking branch of the Commercial Bank of China has contributed a large number of floral figures, including sedan chairs, ten umbrellas, twelve human figures and two immense lions, completely made out of flowers. Other fancy work in this line made locally are automobiles, carriages, tablets, flags and household furniture.

Paper works of the most artistic and elaborate kind ever on exhibition will be displayed. These

comprise every article of human utility. Every section will have its own brass band and Chinese instrumental band, flags, wreaths, scrolls, tablets, paper and floral work and mourners. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company alone will have 1,600 participants in its own section.

All the uniforms to be worn by the servants and the inferior participants in this procession are specially made in order to be in keeping with the Manchu style. The old bodyguards of the deceased will put on uniforms, bearing the characters "Bodyguard of the Imperial Railway Director." These uniforms will later be contributed to Chihli flood sufferers.

At the Bubbling Well residence, 800 uniformed servants are in attendance, while hundreds of clerks and accountants are busily engaged in the offices. Admission to the houses is by badges only. Three different classes of insignia have been made at a cost of more than \$2,000.

The late Mr. Sheng passed away April 27, 1916, following a prolonged struggle against tuberculosis. He was born October 5, 1846, in Changchow, Kiangsu. He began life as the private secretary of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang. He was one of China's earliest advocates of a telegraph system and was made the first director upon its inauguration. He became Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Southern Railways in 1896, Senior Commissioner for Treaty Revision in 1902 and Junior Guardian of Emperor Hsuan Tung, when the latter ascended the throne.

When the Revolution broke out in Wuchow in 1911, he gave up all his offices and devoted the remainder of his life to educational, industrial and philanthropic activities.

### Sicawei Weather Report

16.—Fine weather, the barometers have moderately fallen in our regions, changeable and moderate breezes on our coasts.  
17.—Cloudy and misty weather. The barometers are decidedly falling.

Saturday, November 17, 1917.

### WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg. mm.	769.25	769.19
Bar. at Centg. inches.	30.29	30.28
Variation mm for 24h	-2.04	-3.27
Variation mm for 12h	-0.30	-1.24
Wind-Direction	N	NE
Wind-Kilom per hour	13	20
Wind-Miles	8.1	12.4
Temperature-Cen	7.0	13.2
Temperature-Fah	44.0	55.8
Humidity: co	98	85
Neblosity 5-10	3	4
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

## AUSTRIANS SEEK PEACE TO END GERMAN YOKE

Count Czernin's Speech Interpreted As An Appeal To Rest Of World

REVIVAL OF WAR SPIRIT?  
They Point Out That Armies Have Been Recuperated By A Long Rest

By Cyril Brown  
Stockholm, October 7.—Austria-Hungary today is wavering at the parting of the ways, according to reliable information.

The significant inwardness of Count Czernin's peace plea lies in the fact that it was addressed to and applauded by an audience essentially anti-German. Austria-Hungary has long chafed under the yoke in which military necessity until now has confined her. The prospect of continued subjection to German dictation throughout a long war and even into peace times, more and more has galled Austria-Hungary.

There long has been, in addition to a naturally growing peace yearning of the overburdened masses, a powerful, crescent desire for peace, which means only a breaking loose from Germany. This has been long a tremendous motive power behind Austria-Hungary's peace offensives. In particular, it explains the persistence with which Count Czernin has been backed by the peace-Kaiser, Karl.

A Last Desperate Bid  
No longer its own military master, Austria at least has tried to make a last desperate bid for its own soul by seizing the diplomatic initiative and taking the diplomatic bit in its own teeth.

Immediate peace emancipation from Germany or continuance of the war with complete loss of independence are the only alternatives Austria-Hungary can see. In the light of Austria-Hungary's dilemma, according to well informed insiders,

Count Czernin's speech must be regarded as a hypothetical declaration of independence. It is interpreted as a subtle appeal to the rest of the world, with England and America in the first line, to save Austria from the grip of the mailed fist by the only means she can think of—immediate peace with ultimate disarmament, particularly with an anxious eye to the disarmament of Germany.

"Count Czernin's speech was the last alarm-cry, the last appeal of an honest man stemming himself against forces which he knows soon will prove too strong for him and will overwhelm him," a Hungarian patriot interpreted for The World correspondent.

Czernin has against him the Pan-Germans and annexationists in Hungary, who claim a revival of the war spirit there. Opinion among these classes is that both Austria and Hungary should demand annexations in compensation for sacrifices, if it is necessary to fight on.

Driving the Russians out of Bukovina, they say, not only sent spirits soaring throughout Austria, but afforded the armies a long period of rest and recuperation, particularly the Hungarians. These, they declare, are now in fine fighting trim. Soldiers over forty-six have been released and sent home, though only fathers of large families are being similarly spared by imperial decree. Food conditions in Hungary, the annexationists say, are improved. The "meatless day," they declare is no more.

### Peace Pressure Still High

Peace pressure is still high, however, particularly among the masses, and Count Czernin's speech was received with wild Magyar enthusiasm. On the other hand, the annexationists aver, this peace pressure is diminishing daily as the movement favoring annexation grows. They recall that Serbia was an ancient Hungarian province, and that Rumania too belonged to Hungary, and declare Hungary should follow Germany's annexationist aims.

Clever writers are endeavoring to spread a propaganda which insists that the Hungarian national spirit is beginning to take a strong Pan-

Hungary turn, and that as soon as an unfavorable echo of Count Czernin's speech is heard from their enemies, the people of Austria-Hungary will change their views and demand an offensive continuance of the war, with Italy as the next victim.

## TOKIO MUSTN'T IMPEDE OPERATIONS OF ALLIES

Kokumin Warns Transport Of Troops May Affect The Shipping Situation

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, November 16.—In an editorial on the despatch of Japanese troops to Europe, the Kokumin says:

"It is a question entirely for our own decision. We are fighting the Austrians and Germans and should never hesitate to seize any and every opportunity to beat the enemy. The dangers and sacrifices therefore are of no consequence. We must aim at achieving decisive results but at the same time we must carefully avoid anything interfering or impeding the plans and operations of the Allies on account of our efforts. It is important to remember that our Allies' shipping must not be affected on account of the transporting of our troops and munitions."

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## ARDMORE TORPEDOED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—The City of Cork Steam Packet Company's steamer Ardmore (1,304 tons) has been torpedoed off the Coast of Ireland. The engineer room staff was killed by the explosion and 22 of the crew drowned. The Captain and six others of the crew were picked up after spending a

terrible night clinging to an upturned boat.

## RAID LONDON PACIFISTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—There have been seven police raids on pacifist propaganda centers in London during the last two days. Huge quantities of literature have been seized.



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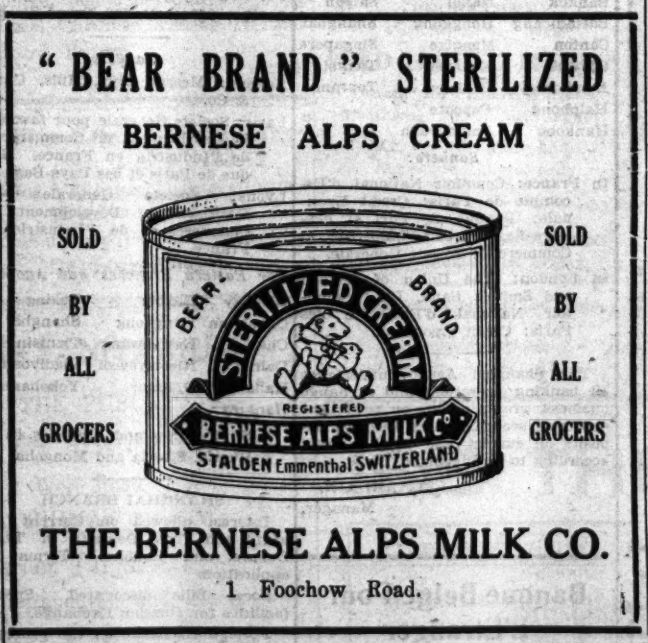
**For The Kiddies!**



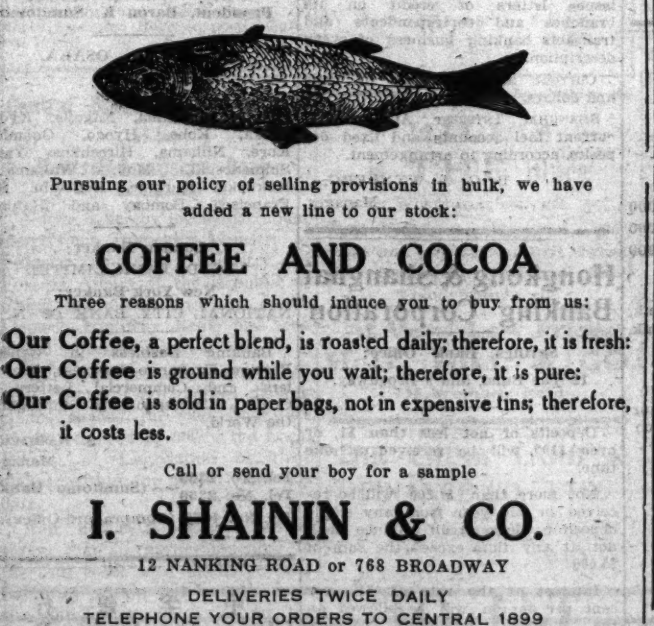
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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local	STATIONS.	Local	Fast	Fast	4th	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local
SHANGHAI		7.45	8.10	8.40	9.10	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	PEKING						8.35	P.M.R.			
NORTH		7.55	8.20	8.50	9.20	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	TIENTSIN						11.10	T.P.R.			
SOOCHOW		8.05	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	CENTRAL						8.12.00	S.			
WUSI		8.15	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	TSINANFU						8.31	Second			
CHANGCHOW	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48		21.25	3.10		PUKOW						13.00	Day			
TANYANG	8.05	12.39	14.11	16.16	17.41					NANKING						7.20	8.05	11.45	14.20	16.35
CHINKIANG	9.10	12.58	14.55	17.17	18.22					CHANGCHOW						8.00	8.01	12.30	15.06	18.16
NANKING	11.19	14.16	16.30	19.13	19.60			6.50		TANYANG						9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08
PUKOW		3.16.50	T.P.R.							CHANGCHOW	7.00					10.81	12.19	16.06	17.59	20.20
TSINANFU		8.06	Second							WUSI	8.18	7.10	11.28	12.06		16.09		18.59		21.11
TIENTSIN		8.31	Day							SOOCHOW	9.35	8.19	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21				5.31
CENTRAL		17.00								SHANGHAI										
WEIKING		19.50	P.M.R.							NORTH	12.16	10.15	14.20	17.30	19.00	21.00				7.58

R. Restaurant Cars.  
S. Sleeping Cars.

\*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North.

(BRANCH LINE)

To Woosong Forts.

WOOSONG										SHANGHAI	6.10	7.20	10.30	12.21	14.59	17.50	19.10	20.45		
PORTS	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.17	21.20		CHANGCHOW	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.36	15.01	17.41	19.21	20.46		
SHANGHAI	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16.27	18.37	19.57	21.47		WOOSONG										
NORTH	7.28	8.48	11.48	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55		PORTS	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.10	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.11		

**SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE**

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coastal & Goods	Express	Local
Shanghai North	7.35	8.00	10.00	10.40	14.50	15.10	15.30	15.50	16.10	Zahkou	6.30	7.55	8.10	8.30	8.50	9.10	10.10	10.30	10.50
Jiaodao	7.51	8.16	10.20	11.00	15.10	15.30	15.50	16.10	16.30	Hangchow	7.00	8.30	8.45	8.65	8.85	9.05	10.05	10.25	10.45
Sicowan	7.58	8.23	10.28	11.08	15.18	15.38	15.58	16.18	16.38	Changsha	8.04	9.45	9.60	9.80	10.00	10.20	11.20	11.40	11.60
Lungwa Junction	8.15	9.40	10.47	11.27	15.30	15.50	16.10	16.30	16.50	Yankai	8.41	10.21	10.36	10.56	11.16	11.36	12.36	12.56	13.16
Shanghai South	7.45	8.10	10.15	10.55	15.00	15.20	15.40	15.60	15.80	Kashui	7.15	9.28	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.82	13.02	13.22
Lungwa Junction	8.15	9.40	10.47	11.27	15.30	15.50	16.10	16.30	16.50	Shanghai North	9.05	10.47	12.59	13.19	13.39	13.59	14.59	15.19	15.39
Shanghai South	8.59	10.48	12.02	12.42	16.07	16.27	16.47	16.67	16.87	Lungwa Junction	8.18	9.43	10.23	11.38	14.08	14.28	15.33	15.53	16.13
Kashui	9.51	11.52	13.28	14.08	16.53	17.13	17.33	17.53	18.13	Shanghai South	8.35	10.00	10.45	11.55	14.25	14.45	15.50	16.10	16.30
Kashui	7.40	10.25	12.30	13.10	17.22	17.42	17.62	17.82	18.02	Lungwa Junction	8.55	10.35	11.15	12.25	14.55	15.15	16.20	16.40	16.60
Yankai	8.45	11.05	13.15	13.55	17.53	18.13	18.33	18.53	19.13	Shanghai North	9.05	10.45	11.25	12.35	15.05	15.25	16.30	16.50	17.10
Changsha	9.45	11.41	14.00	14.80	18.24	18.44	18.64	18.84	19.04	Lungwa Junction	9.15	10.55	11.35	12.45	15.15	15.35	16.40	16.60	16.80
Hangchow	11.10	12.50	15.25	16.05	19.19	19.39	19.59	20.19	20.39	Shanghai North	11.51	14.21	15.01	16.11	18.81	19.01	20.06	20.26	20.46
Zahkou	11.35	13.15	15.50	16.30	19.45	19.65	19.85	20.05	20.25										

**KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU**

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Konzen Chiao	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	19.15	19.35	19.55
Ken Shang Mun	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	19.30	19.50	20.10
Hangchow	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	19.40	20.00	20.20
Zahkou	7.40	9.40	12.10	14.35	16.55	19.20	19.60	20.20	20.40



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 17, 1917.  
Money and Bullion Tls.  
Gold Dollars buying rate @ 981= Tls. 101.53  
@ 72.7= Mex. 139.85  
Mex. Dollars Market rate ... 72.4  
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 2.80  
Bar Silver ... 432  
Copper Cash ... per tael 1793  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/2= Tls. 4.92  
exch. @ 72.7= Mex. \$6.77  
Peking Bar ... .08  
Native Interest ... .08

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver ... 431d.  
Bank Rate of Discount ... 5%  
Market rate of discount:—  
3 m-s. ... 72.4  
4 m-s. ... 72.4  
6 m-s. ... 72.4  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.  
Ex. Paris on London ... T.T. \$47.63  
Consols ... \$—

Exchange Closing Quotations  
London ... T.T. 4/11  
India ... Demand 4/11  
London ... (nominal) T.T. 287 1/2  
Paris ... Demand 565 1/2  
New York ... Demand 97 1/2  
New York ... Demand 97 1/2  
Japan ... T.T. 52 1/2  
Batavia ... T.T. 22 1/2

Banks Buying Rates  
London ... 4 m-s. Cds. 4/2 1/2  
London ... 4 m-s. Docy. 4/2 1/2  
London ... 6 m-s. Cds. 4/3 1/2  
London ... 6 m-s. Docy. 4/3 1/2  
Paris ... 4 m-s. 101 1/2  
New York ... 4 m-s. 101 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For November  
Fr. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2 1/2 = Francs 6.39  
" 1 @ 574 = Francs 6.39  
" 1 No quotation Marks 15.21  
" 0.90 @ 99 1/2 Gold \$1  
" 1 @ 51 1/2 Yen 2.15  
" 1 @ 16 Rupees 3.49  
" 1 @ 71 1/2 Roubles 7.95  
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50  
† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Shanghai, November 17, 1917.  
Official  
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.75  
Almas Tls. 10.25  
Bukits Tls. 3.50  
Resaph Tls. 1.00  
Samagaga Tls. 0.87 1/2  
Senawang Tls. 12.00  
Java Consolidated Tls. 17.25

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, November 15.—Today's rubber prices were:  
Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2d. Paid.  
January to March: 2s. 8d. Buyers.  
Tendency of Market: Steady.  
Previous Quotation, London, November 14:—  
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2d. Paid.  
January to March: 2s. 8d. Buyers.  
Tendency of Market: Steadier, after flat.  
London, November 16.—Today's rubber prices were:  
Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2d. Value.  
January to March: 2s. 7 1/2d. Paid.  
Tendency of Market: Very Dull.  
Previous Quotation, London, November 15:—  
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2d. Paid.  
January to March: 2s. 8d. Buyers.  
Tendency of Market: Steady.

## Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., have received the following Telegram from their Singapore Agents regarding the rubber auctions held on Wednesday, November 14:—  
No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$111 per picul equivalent to 2s. 2 1/2d. in London.  
No. 1 Crepe \$110 per picul equivalent to 2s. 2 1/2d. in London.  
Market depressed chiefly owing to principal buyers not in the market, low grade down to about \$25. Offered 822 tons sold 207 tons.

## LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly share market report:—  
The local Share Meeting was held on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant, and these days were practically observed as holidays on the Stock Exchange. There is no change to report since the issue of our last report. The market continues very dull indeed, and the business passing is almost negligible.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, October 31, and November 1: Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—  
Singapore per picul.  
Sheet.  
Smoked Fine Ribbed. @ 1121/117  
Smoked Good Ribbed. @ 117/105  
Smoked Fine Plain. @ 112/110  
Smoked Good Plain. @ 111  
Unsmoked Fine Ribber. @ 111  
Unsmoked Good. @ 111  
Unsmoked Fine Plain. @ 111  
Unsmoked Good. @ 111  
Crepe.  
Fine Pale Thin. @ 124/120  
Good Pale Thin. @ 119/108  
Good Pale Blanket. @ 92/80  
Good Brown Blanket. @ 109/95  
Good Brown. @ 96/80  
Good Dark. @ 87/60  
Barky. @ 75/45  
Scrap.  
Virgin and Pressed. @ 72/45  
Loose. @ 50  
Sheet.  
Cupwashing. @ 87/85  
Catalogued for sale Pcls. 18,171 (about 1,082 tons).  
Sold Pcls. 9,297 (about 553 tons).  
Our auction started yesterday with a fairly good demand for nearly all grades, but at the close of the sale the tendency was rather easier. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold yesterday morning at \$121 to \$120, and Fine Pale Crepe at \$124 to \$123. In the afternoon Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet was firm at \$121, whereas Fine Pale Crepe only touched \$123. Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet was not in demand, but Good Pale Crepe was readily taken up. Unsmoked Sheet was in small supply, but no lots were sold in the auction on account of sellers' limits being too high. To start with medium and lower Crepes met with a slightly better demand than at the last auction, but later on the interest slackened off, and prices were on an average the same as last week. The sale was continued this morning and lasted throughout the day. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold freely at \$120 to \$118, and Fine Pale Crepe at \$123 to \$121, and lower grades were rather cheaper than yesterday. The tendency is steady at the lower level. (Meyer and Messors).

## Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—  
Our last report was dated 9th inst. White Silk.—The market has ruled very quiet, closing easier.  
Tantle Filatures.—Buffalo, A. B., Tls. 635, 675.  
Tantle New Style.—Gold Horse, Ex. Tls. 637 1/2. Gold Sheep, Ex. Tls. 637 1/2.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

## Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.  
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.  
Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.  
First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.  
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.  
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.  
THE MANAGEMENT.

## China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling  
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,  
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 23 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate bath, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.,  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.,  
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.,  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:  
The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Hongkong, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Haiphong, Medan, Tavoy (Lower Burma), Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.  
L. R. BREMNER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papoua, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000  
Silver ... 18,500,000  
\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
F. C. Butcher, Esq.,  
A. H. Compton, Esq.,  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,  
Chief Manager  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) ... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... 26,900,000  
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chetoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIBSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ... H\$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up Capital ... H\$1,371,500  
Reserve Fund ... H\$120,000  
Investment reserve fund ... H\$20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
C. C. WONG, Act Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... \$60,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital:  
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00  
Chinese Mercantile ... 2,312,500.00  
Community ... 1,302,564.85

Reserve Fund ... 1,302,564.85

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoria, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 38,000,000

Reserve Fund ... 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sinanfu, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, Tieling, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Kobe, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (June, 30, 1917) ... \$150,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted. Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00  
Undivided Profits...U.S. \$1,248,000.00  
U.S. \$7,748,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay Hongkong Peking Calcutta Kobe San Francisco Canton London Santo Domingo Cebu Manila San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoria, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

15 Klucking Road, Shanghai.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulders 60,000,000 (about 15,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulders 11,595,461 (about 1966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta Bandoeng Palembang Tebing-Tinggi Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal Djember Penang Telok-Betong Pohnjakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden Langsa Samarang Kota-Radja Singapore Makassar Soerabaya Medan.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael



## BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

## AMUSEMENTS

Изъ свѣдѣній Русскихъ  
Покупателей

Честь имѣемъ предложить для немедленной доставки, подходящие для Русскаго рынка, нижеприведенные Товары: Сахаринъ, въ кристаллахъ 550° сладости, Гематинъ, Шавро, Готовая обувь, Шерстяные материи, Стальные пластины, Скобяные товары, Кофе, Кожа, и различные другіе товары.

Легкіе товары можемъ пересылать по экспресу или по почте.

Намъ было бы желательно списаться съ покупателями, которые заинтересованы покупкой различныхъ Товаровъ и которые въ состояніи финансировать данные заказы.

Корреспонденцію можемъ вести по Русски и по Английски.

О подробностяхъ обращайтесь  
Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

## Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

## Resumption of Through Bookings.

On and from the 15th instant the through booking of passengers to stations on the Northern Railways will be resumed. For the present the up Through Express will leave Shanghai North at 23 hours, and the Down Through Express will arrive at Shanghai North at 7 a.m.

By order,  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.  
15843

## Prof. I. K. Seto

## EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15328

Central Bureau of Liquidation  
of the  
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.  
Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,  
Shanghai.

14 The Bund.  
15831

Anna de Revers  
Michiara

Renowned Italian opera singer, who has appeared at all the principal theatres in Europe and America, and now returned from a successful tour through Australia, is prepared to give singing lessons to ladies and gentlemen by the real Italian method.

Also undertakes voice training and teaching full opera parts for the stage.

Apply to 45 Boone Road, between 19 and 12 o'clock.

15724

## SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS

(Foreign Settlement)

Sheng Kung Pao's Funeral Procession TODAY, the 18th inst., from 1 p.m. until the procession has passed east of Mohawk Road the following alterations will be made in the Tramway service.

(1) Route No. 1 (Bubbling Well and Bund) will run via Sinza and Chekiang Roads.  
(2) Route No. 2 Rifle Range and Carter Road, and Route No. 3 Carter Road and Chekiang Road (South End), will run as one route via Bubbling Well Road but using only the south track in Bubbling Well Road west of Mohawk Road and the west track in Carter Road.

D. McCOLL,  
General Manager.

Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd.

2 North Soochow Road,  
16th November, 1917.

New French Government  
4% Perpetual Loan.

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions at best rate of exchange and granting all facilities, for the above loan, particulars of which are as follows:

Price of issue: Fcs. 68.60 for 100 francs nominal.

Date of issue: 26th November, 1917. Cash subscriptions will be allotted in full.

Allotments in full are equally granted in exchange for the following previous French War Securities: Bons de la Defense Nationale. Obligations de la Defense Nationale. Rente 3 1/2% Amortissable.

The New Loan is unconvertible for 25 years and free of all taxes.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.  
15788

When you think

of

Szechuen Province

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

HILL'S  
is THE place

Where you can get

Wool Underwear, Sweaters, Wool Socks and Stockings, Harris Tweeds and Homespuns, Bed and Table Linen, Towels, etc.

At Very Low Prices  
H. G. HILL & CO.  
119 Szechuen Road.

THE CHINA LAND &  
FINANCE CO., LTD.

10 Canton Road

TO LET

NEW houses in Studley Avenue, Baikal Road, hot and cold water, kitchen range, enamelled baths.

Telephone to us—Central 2601, or write to 10 Canton Road.  
15722

## STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.  
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.  
1A Jinkee Road.

## For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuen Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road.

A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuen Road Extension.

2 Mows near North Szechuen Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.  
1A Jinkee Road.

## International Recreation Club

40th and 41st Gymkhana Meetings  
24th November & 1st December, 1917.  
(respectively)

Entries for all events close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 20th November, 1917, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application from the undersigned.

By order,  
Y. J. CHANG, Secretary.  
15831

## THE SAVOY HOTEL

SPECIAL CABARET DINNER EVERY EVENING.

Music and Vaudeville during dinner from 7 to 9 p.m.

Dancing and Variety entertainment from 9 p.m. to midnight.

Music By The Savoy Orchestra

Appearing Saturday and Sunday evening, for the first time in Shanghai, Suseanka and Vladimir Zaccadin, Classic Musicians and Vocal Artists, late of the Conservatoire of Music, Moscow.

L. T. Slicker, in Ragtime Songs, accompanied by Chorus.

Price Of Dinner Including Entertainment \$1.50

General Admission to after dinner dance free. Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request. Telephone No. 2510.

15882

Fresh Russian Provisions  
Received:

Don't miss your opportunity of getting them cheaply!

RED CAVIAR at 60 cents per pound  
SMOKED SALMON at 50 cents per pound, etc., etc., etc.

GODKIN'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE,  
918 Broadway.

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

To obviate possible trouble and inconvenience to consumers, the Gas Company calls special attention to the necessity there is, during the Winter months, for providing against the possible freezing of the water in the meters. All meters in exposed positions should be carefully covered, by being boxed in and packed round with sawdust, or in some such manner.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,  
Secretary.  
Shanghai, 12th November, 1917.  
15826

## THE SHANGHAI SANITARIUM

ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC  
The Opening of Offices and Treatment Rooms

At 162a Bubbling Well Road,  
SHANGHAI, CHINA

Battle Creek Sanitarium (U. S. A.)  
System of dietetic, hydrotherapeutic, and Electro.

Therapeutic Treatments a speciality.  
15826

## AMUSEMENTS

## APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Nov. 18th.

## RICHARD AND GLADIE

Introducing the latest novelty dances, also burlesque on Charlie Chaplin.

## "THE STORM"

Another great Pathe Film, featuring M. Signoret, the great French Actor.

Pathe's American Gazette "Life With the Nomadic Laplanders"  
More than interesting this issue A really quaint Pathe film.

Annals of The War "A Great Detective"  
A splendid series from the trenches Ham and Bud Comedy.

MATINEE, TODAY, at 3 p.m.  
13th and 14th Episodes of

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2485.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24s Klange Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 23, 1917. 15531

## The Banque Industrielle de Chine

invites subscriptions to the  
RENTE PERPETUELLE

FRENCH 4% GOVERNMENT  
LOAN

Free of all taxes  
Unconvertible before 25 years  
RATE OF ISSUE

Frs. 68.60 for Nominal Frs. 100.00  
Subscriptions will close here on 15th December, 1917.

No charges whatever for wiring the subscriptions.

Facilities granted and best exchange.

G. LION,  
Manager.  
15799

## The Penang Harbour Board

Applications are invited for a European Costing Clerk for the Dock Department.

Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman Penang Harbour Board, Penang.

15877

## The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)  
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY  
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.  
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

## Olympic Theatre

## LOCAL FILMS

A fourth Exhibition of the LOCAL FILMS will take place upon Wednesday, Nov. 21st, at 9.15 p.m. The entire proceeds will be devoted to The TOMMIES' XMAS FUND of the OVERSEAS CLUB.

## Varieties-Orchestra

Booking at Moutrie's

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Tonight at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Showing

Four Reels Of Sensation & Surprises

## "The Master Criminal"

With ever-increasing interest, the hunt, the capture and the escape of the master criminal are depicted in a succession of thrilling scenes.

Tonight at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Showing

## "The Two Colliers"

The Queens of Vaudeville in their own Specialties

SMART ACTS, EVERYTHING NEW, LIGHT COMEDIES, SINGING AND DANCING

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.  
Showing

TODAY:

"THE MASTER CRIMINAL"

## TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woohang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

## PROGRAMME

For November 18th.

## "RED HAIRED MARIE"

Drama, in THREE PARTS, Featuring Mdlle. Minstinguett

"LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY"

Lonesome Luke comedy Two Parts.

## CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Every Monday and Friday

Matinee Today at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:  
30 cts., 20 cts., and 10 cts.

## Victoria Theatre

## TONIGHT

## Special Picture Programme

and for November 18th and 19th, and  
MATINEE TODAY

The incomparable

MARY PICKFORD

in a drama of humanity

## "THE ETERNAL GRIND"

CAST OF CHARACTERS

MARY ..... MARY PICKFORD  
Amy ..... Loretta Blake  
Jane ..... Dorothy West  
Owen ..... John Bowers  
Ernest ..... Robert Cain  
James Wharton ..... J. A. Hall

## REVIEW

Mary Pickford has scored her greatest triumphs on the screen in such productions of the Famous Players Film Company as "Madame Butterfly" and "Poor Little Peppina," in both of which she has assumed the role of a victim of circumstances. In "The Eternal Grind," however, Miss Pickford plays a totally different role, certain to become one of her most popular impersonations—the capable, undaunted, powerful personality which rises unflinchingly to meet every crisis in a life of hardship. She is a factory girl, one of whose sisters is a moral weakling and the other a chronic invalid. Against the grasping and brutal owner of the factory in which she is employed, against his vicious young son who victimises her sister and against the terrible disease that is gradually crushing her other sister, the indomitable will of the resolute factory girl wages ceaseless warfare. It is by far the greatest character which Miss Pickford has presented on the screen and one in the ultimate triumph of which every real human heart will rejoice.



Showing on Nov. 20th,  
JOHN BARRYMORE  
IN  
"THE LOST BRIDEGROOM"



## Olympic Theatre

## PRESENTS

On Nov. 18th and 19th

BEATRIZ MICHELENA

in

## "The Unwritten Law"

The Unwritten Law is a Seven Parts Photo-Play

Drama Adapted From

EDWIN MILTON ROYLE'S

Stage Success of the Same Title.

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong & North Szechuen Roads, (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

MATINEE TODAY AT 3 P.M.  
Showing  
The 1st & 2nd  
Episodes of THE GIRL AND THE GAME

TONIGHT (7.15 & 9.15 p.m.) TONIGHT

Four Reels of Sensation and Surprises

## THE MASTER CRIMINAL

With ever-increasing interest, the hunt, the capture, and the escape of the MASTER CRIMINAL is depicted in a succession of thrilling scenes

TONIGHT TONIGHT

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE  
Of The Popular Favorite Duo

(Ruby) THE TWO COLLIERS (Ivy)

In Their Smart One-Act Comedy

On Monday, 19th November

SHOWING

EPISODES 3rd & 4th (4 PARTS)

of the

STUPENDOUS RAILROAD SERIAL

## The Girl and the Game

ANOTHER GREAT SERIAL!!

Commencing on Friday, 23rd November, and every following Fridays

## "THE GODDESS"

A Surprisingly Fascinating Serial in 15 Episodes—30 Parts. A beautiful creation

without precedent.





## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 19	5.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
20		San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap.	Swire
21		Tacoma & Seattle	Tokai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22		Tacoma & Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
23		San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Swire
24		Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 18	11.00	Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
20	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakul maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
23		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	8.00	Kobe	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 1		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuma maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 19	1.00	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	1.00	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 18	noon	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
20	4.00	Ningpo	Kianhsien	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	4.00	Ningpo	Bundling	Br.	B. & S.
22	4.00	Ningpo	Bundling	Br.	B. & S.
23	4.00	Ningpo	Bundling	Br.	B. & S.
24	4.00	Ningpo	Bundling	Br.	B. & S.
25	4.00	Ningpo	Bundling	Br.	B. & S.
26	4.00	Ningpo	Bundling	Br.	B. & S.
27	4.00	Ningpo	Bundling	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 18	noon	Newchwang	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
19	noon	W. H. W. O'Connell & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
20	noon	W. H. W. O'Connell & Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
21	noon	W. H. W. O'Connell & Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
22	noon	W. H. W. O'Connell & Tientsin	Ishin maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
23	noon	W. H. W. O'Connell & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
24	noon	W. H. W. O'Connell & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
25	noon	W. H. W. O'Connell & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
26	noon	W. H. W. O'Connell & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
27	noon	W. H. W. O'Connell & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 18	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangsoo	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
19	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Loongwe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
24	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	M.N.	do	Loongwe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
30	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Mid night. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Ton. & Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 17	Ningpo	Kiangsoo	2012 Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.	KIYU	
17	Hongkong	Bundling	1570 Br. B. & S.	CNW	
17	Swatow	Haean	1888 Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.	KIYU	
17	Hankow	Hakul maru	1434 Jap. N. Y. K.	KIYU	
17	Hankow	Tatoo maru	1766 Jap. N. Y. K.	KIYU	
17	Hankow	Tungting	1264 Br. B. & S.	CNW	

## Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Ton. & Flag	Agents
Nov 17	Weihsai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	1073 Br. B. & S.	B. & S.
17	Tientsin	Hsin Ningbo	1428 Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.	KIYU
17	Tientsin	Kwangping	1244 Br. K. M. A.	KIYU
17	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	631 Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.	KIYU
17	Japan	Yawata maru	3562 Jap. N. Y. K.	KIYU
17	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1389 Jap. N. Y. K.	KIYU
17	Hongkong & Manila	Encador	3517 Am. P. M. S. S. Co.	KIYU
17	Hongkong	Paul Leat	7646 Fr. C. M. S. S. Co.	KIYU
17	Ningpo	Kiangsoo	2012 Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.	KIYU

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangsoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takashita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf, on Tuesday, November 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nippon Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3258.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, November 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 19, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Bedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, November 18, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The Str. Kwangtshai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Bundling, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, November 20, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamishiro, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Nov. 22, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

**AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Nov. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yungchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, November 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Canada Maru, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on December 21, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

## For Northern Ports

**NEWCHWANG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s steamer Hohow, Capt. A. V. Harrison, will leave on Monday, November 19, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**DAIREN and TSINGTAO.**—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf, on Nov. 25, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

## For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

**TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanoo, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagasaki, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The S.S. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yungchow, Shantung, Shantung and Suming.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fenchow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## "SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR .... Dec. 7	S.S. ECUADOR .... Nov. 17
S.S. COLOMBIA .... Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. COLOMBIA .... Dec. 15

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ .... Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA .... Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA .... Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ .... Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-B Nanjing Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone—Central 5056 Cable Address—"Solano"

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

## AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MEXICO MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Nomiya, Dec. 14, Dec. 15

"HAWAII MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanoo, Dec. 23, Dec. 24

For Hongkong arr. leave.

"CANADA MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Dec. 20, Dec. 21

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bookings are now being made.

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Round trip tickets are good for twelve months, and are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 131.

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## KASHIMA MARU

Clemenceau Succeeds  
In Forming MinistryWill Himself Be At War Office;  
Is Called 'Tiger' For Vehement  
Disposition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, November 16.—M. Clemenceau has formed a Cabinet, which includes:—  
Premier and Minister of War, M. Clemenceau; Minister of Justice, M. Nall; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon; Minister of the Interior, M. Pams; Minister of Finance, M. Klotz; Minister of Marine, M. Geo. Leygues; Minister of Commerce, M. Clemenceau; Minister of Munitions, M. Loucheur; Minister of the Colonies, M. Simon.

London, November 16.—After the downfall of M. Poincaré, who is an able administrator but a nonentity when confronting the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, who is nicknamed "the Tiger" owing to the vehemence of his disposition and the fury of his attacks on his adversaries, became marked out by public opinion for the Premiership.

The present crisis is regarded as demanding a man of action and wide experience.  
M. Clemenceau has selected a number of tried men as his colleagues but as Premier and Minister of War he overshadows them all, apart from his commanding ability. Even the section of Socialists appears to be disinclined to show immediate hostility to the new Cabinet, in which the Socialists are not represented.

## VENIZELLOS IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 16.—The Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, has been enthusiastically welcomed in London.

At a meeting at the Mansion House Mr. A. J. Balfour, Earl Curzon and Mr. Winston Churchill paid tribute to M. Venizelos and his fight for the Allied cause and freedom.

In reply M. Venizelos said that the great majority of the Greeks disapproved the treacherous policy of their ex-King and no check suffered by the British would alter the faith of Greece in the ultimate victory of the Allies.

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Kinds of dental operation on

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Teeth of Superior Workmanship in

Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates,

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## News Brevities

Housewives desirous of discovering the many dainty and delicious ways in which the famous Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables can be served, will do well to attend the free demonstrations to be given to-day and tomorrow at the Sincere Co.'s store in the Nanking Road.

Captain Bruyere, former Chief of the French Police at Tientsin, who was wounded and lost a leg in active service, has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honor and despite his wooden leg is anxious to return to the front, according to a letter received in Tientsin from his father.

Ray McCarthy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William McCarthy of the American Church Mission, Wuchang and Anking, was killed in action November 2 in Palestine, a cable message reports. The young man was in England in school when the war broke out and entered the service immediately.

Attention is drawn to the new series of advertisements under the name of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Far Eastern Division, Inc., which will be found each Sunday on page 3 of the news section.

Xmas tide is drawing near, and in order to help solve the annual problem of "What shall I buy as a present?" Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. have produced, in their charming "Peony Calendar," something which is moderate in price, artistic in appearance, of great utility and, above all, certain to please the recipient.

Magistrate G. W. King of the British Police Court yesterday passed sentence on two British subjects, Tam and Jack Polgnand, on the charge of pawning stolen goods. Jack Polgnand was bound over for two years and Tam sentenced to three months' hard labor.

Clever Highwaymen  
Introduce New Weapon

The facile and irrepressible highwayman has introduced another innovation.

Friday night three men entered a dwelling on Mohawk Road. They were armed with water-pistols and squirted ammonia solution or some similar overpowering fluid into the faces of the inmates, escaping with \$200 in money and jewelry to an equal amount before the discomfited victims had recovered. The robbery was not reported until 18 hours later.

## Schaefer Beer

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The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

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You Will Need Carpets in Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUN DAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Ros.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Epe via Siberia (P. Train)	11.00	7.00	..	..	..	17.17	17.17
River Ports, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Japan via Nagasaki	11.00	..	..	..	..	20.00	19.30
Europe via Siberia	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Express)	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonkong	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S. & Europe via U.S.A.	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ports	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports, .. .. .	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
via U.S.A.	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newchwang, .. .. .	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foochow, .. .. .	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Canton	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow, .. .. .	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo, .. .. .	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Nov. 20.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daluy, Manchuria & Europe	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Canton	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports, .. .. .	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin, Manchuria & Daluy	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Nov. 21.							
Europe via Siberia	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Nagasaki	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, Nov. 23.							
Japan via Nagasaki	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S. & Europe via Canada	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, Nov. 24.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S. & Europe via Canada	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, Nov. 26.							
Japan via Nagasaki	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.  
B Postal money orders until 2 p.m. and parcel post until 1 p.m.  
C Parcel post 12 noon.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived from	Ship's Name	Tonnage	Flag	Agents	Birth
Nov 14 Hankow	Albena	4768	Ger.	Uarlowit	KND
Nov 14 Hongkong	Anhel	1855	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 4 Hongkong	Bohemian	4292	Aut.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Oct 13 Hongkong	Brookline	3679	Br.	S.I. & C.S. Co.	YTPD
Aug 8 Hongkong	Uhlins	3986	Aut.	Ans. Lloyd	BIX
Aug 8 Hongkong	D. Kicker.	4851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 27 Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 11 Newchwang	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Nov 18 Japan	Fulian maru	1276	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Nov 18 Japan	Fumi maru	834	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Nov 18 Japan	Harold Dollar	2888	Br.	R. Dollar	S III
Nov 14 Chingwangtao	Hankong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	10 p
Sept 25 Keelung	Lungang	614	Am.		ODW
Nov 11 Chingwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	TKDD
July 15 Hankow	Melida	1682	Ger.	Melchers	KND
July 20 Hankow	Melida	1682	Ger.	Melcher	YTPD
Oct 31 Ningpo	Melida	406	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Nov 13 Hankow	Melan	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	NSCW
Nov 13 Japan	Ningchow	6013	Br.	B. & S.	B XI
Nov 14 Tsakao	Nagasaki maru	8413	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
Nov 16 Japan	Nishio maru	842	Jap.	Furukawa Co.	
Sept 27 Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.	7 p
Nov 16 Hongkong	Portbos	7388	Fr.	M. M. Co.	
July 30 Tientsin	Alkians.	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KND
July 30 Hongkong	Aleissit	3318	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	BI
Oct 4 Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.	8 p
Nov 16	Toona	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	MBW
Nov 16 Japan	Tsacaso maru	1493	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 16 Japan	Wingang	1817	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YZPDW
Nov 9 Saloon	Warrimoo	5078	Br.	Cle M. W.	CMEW







# SPORTING NEWS SECTION

## THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1917

### ROWLEY-GRANT WIN IN DOUBLES

Defeat Clark And Wheen In  
Finals Of French Club  
Tennis Contest

### TOURNAMENT ENDS TODAY

Ollerdesen And Wheen To Play  
For Singles Champion-  
ship At 2 o'clock

The finals in most of the events of the Cercle Sportif Français tennis tournament were played off yesterday. The tournament, which has been completely successful, will be brought to a close today.

In the Harcourt Gentlemen's Doubles Championship, H. B. Rowley and A. J. Grant met St. G. R. Clark and L. R. Wheen. The first set was hotly contested and a very close struggle was anticipated for the championship honors. After however losing this set by 6-7, Clark and Wheen completely broke down and Rowley and Grant improved their form. The last two sets were uneventful except perhaps for the fact that the winners never even looked like losing a game.

For the winners Rowley and Grant played a sound and steady game, but were never seriously pressed; as to the losers all that can be said is that they were completely off their game in the last two sets. The score was 7-6, 6-0, 6-0.

In the Harcourt Mixed Doubles Championship, Mrs. Bryson and Toussaint started off none too well and as they were frequently out of position Mrs. Prince punished them severely and Ollerdesen played brilliantly before the net, killing almost everything that came his way and more.

Having won the first set fairly comfortably with 6-3, it seemed that Mrs. Prince and Ollerdesen would at last be successful in their attempts in the Mixed Doubles, especially as Mrs. Bryson and Toussaint showed little improvement in the beginning of the second set. Mrs. Prince and Ollerdesen had rather hard luck in losing a game where they were leading 4-15 in the middle of this set, which instead of giving them a comfortable lead put them on equal terms with their opponents.

From this moment Mrs. Prince and Ollerdesen seemed to have lost heart and thereby gave Mrs. Bryson and Toussaint an opportunity to recover. Until then Mrs. Prince and Ollerdesen played excellent mixed doubles, both making very few mistakes.

Having won the second set, 6-4, Mrs. Bryson seemed to have entirely regained her confidence and put in some telling smashes and clever volleys. Toussaint completely reversed his tactics from those he adopted in the Grasscourt Mixed Doubles. Most of the time he was content with staying behind and leaving it to his partner to finish off weak returns, of which duty she acquitted herself admirably, especially in the third set, which went to Mrs. Bryson and Toussaint with 6-2, thereby giving them the Mixed Championship.

Although the game was not always of a very high standard it was always very attractive to watch as usually is the case where in a Mixed Double a lady plays the net successfully. There were many exciting rallies in which both ladies took no mean part.

In the Harcourt Gentlemen's Doubles, Field and Bourne, who had been playing well and had to work hard to escape defeat in the previous rounds, were easily defeated by E. G. Anderson and J. Turner, who in their turn had a narrow escape against H. Phillips and Skinner. Turner in semi-final on Thursday, Anderson and Turner, receiving 15 every other game, had matters well in hand and won both sets with 6-2. They showed considerable improvement in form and Field and Bourne on the other hand the reverse.

The Harcourt Ladies' Singles was Mrs. Bryson's third match of the afternoon, but it must be said at once in fairness to Mrs. Naser that Mrs. Bryson showed no signs of being tired, as she was as nimble as ever on the court. Mrs. Bryson's defeat was mainly due to being a trifle too careless. It is true the handicaps were severe, two 30.2 and give 3/8, and to play one's own game with such odds is almost impossible, but by staying all the time on the defensive it gives the opponent too many opportunities to assume the offensive. Mrs. Naser on the other hand played the right game. She worked hard for her points and put in telling shots when opportunity arose. The score was 6-4, 6-3 in a well contested match.

In the Harcourt Ladies' Doubles, Mrs. Rasmussen and Miss Radomski had a rather easy time with their opponents, Mrs. W. A. White and Mrs. A. C. M. Anderson. Miss Rasmussen and Miss Radomski started off well and never gave their opponents opportunity to recover, winning the match by 6-1, 6-3.

Other matches played were: Semi-final Harcourt Gentlemen's Singles, where H. B. Ollerdesen beat J. A. P. Thomas with 6-2, 4-6, 4-2. Ollerdesen is to be congratulated on his sporting effort to reach the final.

(Continued on Page 4)

### AT PIRATE DON'T MISS CHANCES

Points Often Lost Through The  
Refusal Of Players To  
Accept Bids

### By An Expert

New York, October 12.—The loss of a game, and especially the rubber game, at auction, carries with it the loss of everything connected with the game, because the winners take all. If it is the first game that is lost the trick and honor scores must be paid for and 2 to 1 chance against winning the rubber must be faced. The average player considers this as about 125 points on the wrong side of the ledger.

In pirate, these conditions do not obtain, and one of the greatest faults among those who take up the new game is in overlooking this important fact. They bid to prevent a certain player from winning a game or rubber just as if they were still playing auction.

At auction, if you lose the game you cannot possibly score anything except in the very exceptional cases in which you may have a small honor score against a game hand. In pirate you can lose the game and still score just as many points as the player who wins that game if you are his partner.

Any refusal to accept a partner who looks like going game or rubber presupposes some compensation which is more than equal to the lost opportunity to score. If a player has a chance to share in a score of four odd and four honors in spades, which means a gain of 244 points, and he deliberately declines to take advantage of it, he should have some decided odds in his favor to win more than 244 points, or he is throwing away his money for nothing. Not only that, but some other player may grasp the opportunity, and then there will be 244 to pay and 498 to be regained in some future deal in order to get even and no profit to show after all.

The first point for the pirate player to fix firmly in mind is that there is an advantage worth mentioning in winning any game but the rubber game, so far as scoring is concerned, because both bidder and acceptor score like amounts. The next point is that there is nothing to gain and everything to lose by refusing a partnership with a player who can win the rubber, because it is impossible for you to win as much by refusing as by accepting, unless you are certain that you can get an acceptor and win the rubber right there yourself.

You may prevent a given player from winning the rubber on that deal, but if you do not play the hand and are not one of the partners who do, you will have to pay what they win. What are the chances that you will not have to refuse on the next deal for the same reason? You may be neither bidder nor acceptor after that chance is missed and may find yourself called upon to pay for everything.

While no one seems to know just what the difference between winning the rubber and losing it is at auction, at pirate it is easily shown to be exactly 200 points. The winner gets 50 from three players. The loser is one of those who have to pay 50. There are six stages of the game score in which any named player has a distinct equity in these 200 points. They are not mixed up with the other points, because any player may win them and still lose the rubber points. This is the great difference between pirate and auction.

Every time a player refuses a partnership that would yield him as much as his equity in the 200 rubber points, according to the state of game score, he is throwing away his money, just as surely as he would be throwing it away at auction if he declined to double and set an opponent for 600, so as to win the rubber and score the 250.

If we call one of the four players A and the others B, C and D, there are six stages of the game score which affect A's equity in the rubber, and these should be known to every one who aspires to be a good player. If A wins the first game, his equity in those 200 rubber points is 111. The moment he fails to win the second game and the rubber his equity falls to 81, and if two others get a game with him it falls to 46.

As most of the hands go game at pirate, and the average game hand is worth between 200 and 300 points, every time a player refuses to accept a partner for fear that partner would win a game of a rubber he is sacrificing from 200 to 300 points to save an equity of somewhere between 46 and 111. Not only that, he is also running the risk of having to pay for the points made by others when he refuses, and he has to pay double.

The player who turns down a chance to be the partner in a hand worth five odd in spades with four honors so as to play the hand himself at clubs and make four odd and four honors, when he and another player have each a game in, throws away 213 points to save an equity of 81. If he should lose three odd in

(Continued on Page 4)

### Judge Rummy



### By Tad



### BLACK DIAMOND WINS BIG 'CHASE

Mr. Johnstone Takes Off Day's  
Chief Event, After Fine Dis-  
play By The Raj

### HANDICAP TO ROSEWOOD

Goodwood And Darra Secure  
Further Successes In The  
Griffins' Races

With all the atrocious weather we had so soon before, there could have been few who anticipated such a glorious time for the Autumn Meeting of the Race Club. It was grand all through the three big days and then, to fitting wind all up, there was another beautiful day yesterday and, consequently, a crowd in the paddocks which would have done credit to any ordinary Champions day. Surely it was a record for a mere off day.

The admirable example of big fields—even abnormal fields—was kept up, the Grand National being the one event throughout the meeting in which below seven faced the starter, but that isn't at all unusual for steepchases. Indeed, in big racing, a field of seven over the sticks is quite an average turnout.

Of course, the racing wasn't up to the mark of official programs, but it was good and often exciting and the off-day reputation of comfortable dividends was well maintained; that evergreen rider and sterling sportsman, Captain Grayrigg, coming out best on the day with 386 for a place with his rapidly improving Beau Brummel. This same gallant animal had another shot in the mallow race and again got placed.

To open with, The Dean figured at a new distance, running away with a half-gate cup. It is to be hoped that the performance was no fluke, for if the clever stable owning this animal can guarantee another good sprinter, it will add vastly to the interest of Kiangwan meetings.

Darra must be a very good pony, for it took out the big burden of 169 lbs. for the sub-griffins handicap and won in great style, though only by a short head, leaving ponies with twenty and thirty pounds to the good lengths and lengths away.

The fractious Goodwood romped away with the griffins' handicap, but it certainly looked afterwards as though it had not got much more of it.

No doubt remembering Mr. Johnstone's famous win on Rosewood, Mr. Ezra, in the Autumn Handicap, let that very fine and tremendously unfortunate pony out to a big lead and the others were never able to approach it. Much might have been able to, had it made an effort earlier, for it came with an electric rush on which even Castledale at its best could not have improved.

The Grand National was a gift for Black Diamond. True, the pony only won by a couple of lengths and was well behind the leader at the last jump but the way it made up the difference showed its class. The race was notable for the fine performance of Mr. Commons on the Raj.

He rode the pony easily, yet steadily pushed it on and on, till those who didn't know Black Diamond were certain the favorite must go under, whilst Wynona, good as it is, was hopeless for more than third. It was a very fine piece of judgment. In the next event, Bernina really did look like doing what it is known it can do, but Mr. Rowe—not the first time by many he has upset these certainties—swept Canton up grandly, to beat the favorite half a length.

Milkway is a better animal than probably many at Kiangwan thought it and will prove it. Though only being introduced in the saddling paddock, Mr. Davis sized the pony up well, nursed it judiciously on the rails to the straight and had the race won all the way down, making this smart Tintin jockey's record for the meeting seven mounts on four ponies (including three on the failure Foeferado), one first and one third and a pari-mutuel return of \$35. He ought to have been given more chances.

For once, the mallow race was not a surprise. Standard Dahlia ought to

(Continued on Page 4)

### Al McCoy Is Knocked Out by Mike O'Dowd

Finished In Sixth Round, He  
Has To Surrender Middle-  
Weight Championship

### Boxing

New York, November 16.—Mike O'Dowd knocked out Al McCoy in the 6th round, thus winning the World's Middle-Weight Championship.

### Hockey

#### Portuguese Beat Sikhs

The Portuguese Hockey Association defeated the Sikh team by the score of 2 to 0 yesterday afternoon after a close and exciting match. The first half ended without a score but in the second Encarnacao succeeded in driving two goals over.

As it was the Sikhs' first match of the season, their endurance was not what it will be later and they tired out toward the close of the second period. Otherwise the Portuguese might have been held scoreless.

The backs for both sides played a splendid game, particularly the Sikhs. The latter's goalkeeper was the star of the match. It was through his efforts that the Portuguese were held down.

### Paper Hunt Club Has Its Meeting Thursday

The Shanghai Paper Hunt Club will hold its annual meeting at the Grand Stand at 8 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Those willing to serve as stewards for the coming season are asked to send in their names to the secretary, Mr. R. H. Newman. As only those who have paid their subscriptions will be qualified to attend the meeting, all members are asked to do so at once.

### Football Today

#### Merchants v. J. R. C.

The Merchant's Athletic Association will play the Jewish Recreation Club this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Chin Woo football field. The Jewish team follows: D. Whiteman, C. Fuxman, M. Fox, H. Abrahams, H. J. Sanft (Capt.), R. Komaroff, M. Sternberg, N. M. Nissim, G. Tüttelman, H. M. Whitcomb, and R. Moalem. Reserves: A. Mialla, G. Saltoun, and H. Tüttelman.

### School For Card Players

#### Pirate Bridge

Mrs. T. says: The dealer bid two spades, accepted by A, second hand. I held the ace king of every suit but spades, and had three small spades to lead, but no one would listen to my no trump bid. Either the dealer or A would have made game with me as a partner. How many should I have bid to force one of them to accept me?

Why no trumps? The correct bid is to overcall the acceptance with two or three spades, showing the original spade bidder that you are the better partner for that declaration.

R. C. J. says: Is it not probable that a solo bid would be an improvement in pirate? A player has a hand that is good for four odd whether he has a partner or not; but he cannot get an acceptor. Why not play it alone?

The moment such a bid was introduced it would never be played, because each of the others, knowing they would have to pay up, would accept, so as to be on the winning side. Why players will not accept such bids is their own affair, and the only explanation is that they do not know when they are in luck. Such players never win anything.

Poker—C. W. D. says: Playing all Jacks, the fourth man opens. After the draw, who bets first? A says the opener, B bets the man to the left of the dealer.

M. P. says: A shows four queens, while B has four fours and the joker, which hand wins? The five fours.

S. H. says: In a jack pot the first man to say passes and the fourth man opens. The first man raises him, having passed on a pat hand. A bets that a player who has passed cannot raise the opener until after the draw.

When a player is called on to put any chips in the pool he can always do any one of three things; call, raise or drop out. What he has done up to that time has nothing to do with it.

Hearts—C. B. W. says: Playing a penny a heart and five for the black lady, A and B have taken in four hearts each, C three hearts, D two and the black lady. Who wins? If they are playing sweepstakes, C is low man and takes all. If not, there must be some house rule about who gets the five for the black lady.

Cribbage—H. B. says: A shows three fours and a seven, with a four for the starter. Please count the hand.

Lay the four in a square. Each side and each diagonal is a distinct pair. That is 6 pairs, 12 holes. Each pair will combine with the seven to make a fifteen, 12 more, total 24.

H. W. says: Playing two hand, the

cards fall 7, 8, 5, 6. Is the fourth card a run of four?

Yes, because the order in which the cards fall is not essential, so that there are no duplicates to break the run.

I Doubt It. J. G. says: Suppose that the three cards laid out are as represented, say three Jacks, and a player doubts it, who gets the three Jacks?

The doubter takes them into his own hand, together with all the other cards on the table.

Pinochle. J. S. asks if it is true that in the modern game, playing two hand, four kings and queens can be melded all at one time.

No; it takes five separate melds to score all there is in the eight cards, whether the game is two hand or four. In two hand a trick must be won before each meld. In both games there must be at least one fresh card from the hand for each additional meld when it is claimed.

C. W. J. asks if the bidding goes round the table as often as the players choose until no one will go higher.

No; each player has three bids in succession. When he has made his three the player to his left has three.

B. B. says: A leads jack of diamonds, to which B plays the nine and C wins with king. C leads ten of hearts and then B finds he has the ace of diamonds and should have beaten the jack. What is the penalty.

It is a revoke and B loses his entire score for cards.

H. J. O. says: It is found after playing to the first trick that the bidder has not discarded enough for the widow and still holds seventeen cards. What is the penalty?

If the widow is short the bidder's hand is foul and he is set back. If there is no widow all are at fault equally.

### Golf

The second round of the Shanghai Golf Club Championship will be played at Kiangwan tomorrow, the matches being:

L. Evans v. T. S. Forrest.  
C. W. Porter v. Capt. Barrett.  
G. F. Brown v. N. H. Bolton.  
A. Wragge v. A. Wilson.

The November monthly cup competition will also be played off during the weekend.

### NOTED CRICKETER SLAIN

(Renter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 15.—The famous Kent bowler, Rhythe, is reported killed in action.

### Splendid Exhibitions Given By Boy Scouts

Thousand Go Through Interest-  
ing Maneuvers, Showing  
Progress In Work

An interesting program of displays, entertainments and exhibitions was given at the first Scout rally held yesterday at Chang Su Ho's Garden by a thousand Boy Scouts of the Settlement, Chinese City and outlying districts. Part of the proceeds of the exhibition went to the Chihli flood relief fund.

While each troop performed its duty splendidly, a word must be said of the First Troop, which belongs to the Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road. The excellent manner in which it showed up and carried out its share won much praise. Its band, forty strong, played as well as any college drum and fife band.

An amusing little playlet, entitled "The Scout and the Spirit," performed by this group to depict the evils of a gambling habit, was entertaining. The same troop also gave a display of semaphore signalling and first aid to the injured. One of its members entertained the audience with a thrilling exhibition of sword play.

The sham-fight between the eleventh and second troops was exciting. The smart work of relief to the wounded drew a great deal of praise. The treatment of electric shocks was demonstrated by the Twelfth Troop while the operation of wireless telegraphy was exercised by the Seventh Troop.

Quarter-staff display by the Second Troop, camping by the Western District scouts, cooking, bridge-building and physical exercises by the Third Troop, trek-cart demonstration by the Fifth Troop, cycle drill and bellograph signalling by the Sixth Troop and bridge-building and boxing by the Chinese City troop were other features of the rally.

The affair received no outside support, being arranged for and financed by the scouts themselves. All the tents, sheds and decorations on the grounds also were in their hands.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Nov. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Nov. 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 21  
Per R.V.P. s.s. Penza Nov. 23  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 23  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashiro M. Nov. 24  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—  
Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 19  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 24  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Thama M. Nov. 23



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## Black Diamond Wins Big Chase

(Continued from Page 1)

have won and did about the easiest thing of the meeting.

The detailed results follow:

1.—The Oriole Cup.—Presented. Value, \$150. Second pony, \$100. Third pony, \$50. For all ponies that have run and not won a race at Autumn meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—Half a mile.

Memor. Sky and Hickling's grey The Dean, Mr. Commons 155-1  
Memor. Toog and Speelman's brown Swanee, Mr. Morris 158-2  
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. Dalgleish 158-3  
Also ran: Essex Chief (Mr. Springfield), Rio Colorado (Mr. Grayrigg), Lecapon (Mr. Whitmore), Coronet Dahlia (Mr. J. Ezra), Streatham (Mr. Crockam), Black Pearl (Mr. Rose), Meenies (Mr. Sleep), Bixhoote (Mr. Moller), Kronborg (Mr. Broad-Sorenson), Star of Doon (Mr. Johnston), Colnaset (Mr. Rowe), Hot Air (Mr. Law), The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Hill), Dairy (Mr. Hayes), Brown Mouse (Mr. Knoll).

A short head; a head. Time, 59 2/5 sec.  
Part-mutuel to win, \$53.30. Places, 1st \$14.50, 2nd \$16.60, 3rd \$6.80.  
Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 353, 2nd 473, 3rd 792. Unplaced, 195, 326, 539, 360, 812, 1078, 597, 88, 887 and 1113.

2.—The Sub-Griffin Handicap.—Value, total of nomination fees with an addition of \$150 by the Club. Winner 10%, second pony 25%, third pony 10%. A handicap for all ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting. A forced nomination for all subscription griffins delivered to subscribers as per subscription griffin list closed on May 15, 1917.—One mile and a quarter.

Memor. Stephen and Burhill's brown Darra, Mr. Dalgleish 169-1  
Mr. N. L. Sparrow's bay Wild Gamble, Mr. J. I. Ezra 169-2  
Mr. Artler's ches Double Blank, Mr. Hill 149-3  
Also ran: Golden Sub (Mr. Johnston), Rouble (Mr. Sleep), William (Mr. Morris), Craonne (Mr. Moller), Anglodane (Mr. Broad-Sorenson), Perummon (Mr. Whitmore), Riscio (Mr. Schuch), Hawkwood (Mr. Commons), Mottled (Mr. Hayes), Peckham (Mr. Boyd).

Short head; 1 1/2 lengths. Time, 1:23 2/5.  
Part-mutuel to win, \$18.60. Places, 1st \$9.30, 2nd \$13.60, 3rd \$12.80.  
Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 50, 2nd 44, 3rd 775. Unplaced, 824, 43, 757, 706, 491, 614, 681, 706, 691 and 823.

3.—The Griffin Handicap.—Value, \$100. Second pony, \$100. Third pony, \$50. A handicap for all ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's grey Goodwood, Mr. J. I. Ezra 155-1  
Mr. E. C. Pearce's bay Sea Drake, Mr. Hill 150-2  
Mr. Robson's spot The Spotted Bird, Mr. Moller 155-3  
Also ran: Santiago (Mr. Whitmore), Good Boy (Mr. Knoll), Mulresk (Mr. Dalgleish), Carrick-Fergus (Mr. Boyd), Felling Chief (Mr. Commons), Hawthorn (Mr. Crockam), Pufferd (Mr. Sleep).

\* Dead Heat.  
Six lengths. Time, 2:43 3/5.  
Part-mutuel to win, \$23.70. Places, 1st \$12.20, 2nd \$9.60, 3rd \$9.70.  
Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 822, 2nd 758 and 62, Unplaced, 908, 428, 758, 567, 658, 716 and 578.

4.—The Autumn Handicap.—Value, \$100. Second pony, \$100. Third pony, \$50. A handicap for all ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's black Black Diamond, Mr. Johnston 164-1  
Mr. R. Macgregor's bay The Raj, Mr. Commons 148-2  
Mr. Pash's grey Wynons, Mr. Hill 151-3  
Also ran: England (Mr. Schoch),

Big Ben (Mr. Springfield), The Tipster (Mr. J. I. Ezra).

Two lengths; many lengths.  
Part-mutuel to win, \$9.50. Places, 1st \$4.90, 2nd \$1.30.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 905, 2nd 147, 3rd 1087. Unplaced, 137, 551 and 1246.

5.—The Corn and Hay Stakes.—Value, \$150. Second pony, \$100. Third pony, \$50. For subscription griffins of this meeting that have started and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting 5 lbs. extra. Winners on the off day excluded. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—Half a mile.

Mr. Dugor's ches Canton, Mr. Rowe 164-1  
Mr. Silas's grey Bernina, Mr. Moller 155-2  
Mr. Uto's black Spaghetti, Mr. Schoch 149-3  
Also ran: Angostura (Mr. Lindsay), Anglodane (Mr. Broad-Sorenson), Loustic (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Aristocrat (Mr. Grayrigg), The Tank (Mr. Hayes), Flannigan (Mr. Commons), Maloo Chief (Mr. Knoll), Double Blank (Mr. Hill), Camouflage (Mr. Crockam), Midlothian (Mr. Johnston).

1/2 length; 1/2 length. Time, 1:00 2/5.  
Part-mutuel to win, \$46.00. Places, 1st \$13.10, 2nd \$8.80, 3rd \$30.70.  
Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 331, 2nd 473, 3rd 792. Unplaced, 195, 326, 539, 360, 812, 1078, 597, 88, 887 and 1113.

6.—The Gladiator Cup.—Presented. Value, \$150. Second pony, \$100. Third pony, \$50. For all ponies that have run and not won a race at this Autumn meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. All ponies placed more than once at the official meeting 5 lbs. extra. Winners on the off day excluded. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—One mile.

Mr. Kosmos's grey Milkway, Mr. Davis 155-1  
Mr. Tita Tuan Kongsee's black Tita, Mr. Dalgleish 162-2  
Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. Hill 158-3  
Also ran: Blazon (Mr. Wullenmiller), Swanee (Mr. Morris), Attraction (Mr. J. I. Ezra), The Boy (Mr. Commons), Kalgan Chief (Mr. Springfield), Brown Mouse (Mr. Knoll), Lecapon (Mr. Whitmore), Bixhoote (Mr. Sleep), Father Christmas (Mr. Moller), Kronborg (Mr. Broad-Sorenson), Russian Chief (Mr. Grayrigg), Tuki Tuki (Mr. Rose), Hot Air (Mr. Crockam).

One length; a head. Time, 2:04 2/5.  
Part-mutuel to win, \$20.90. Places, 1st \$11.60, 2nd \$24.20, 3rd \$17.20.  
Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 354, 2nd 703, 3rd 443. Unplaced, 711, 615, 8, 39, 662, 992, 249, 575, 118, 625, 471, 170 and 80.

7.—The Mafos Race.—No whips or spurs allowed. Value, \$40. Second \$20. Third \$10. For all China ponies, the property of members of the Shanghai Race Club, that have started at this Autumn meeting. Winners at this meeting and on the off day excluded. Weight, 140 lbs. Native riders in racing colors.—One mile and a quarter.

Standard Dahlia 1  
Cranfield 2  
Beau Brummel 2  
Also ran: Vivat, Star of Doon, Mashie, Mechanism, Black Jester, The Bookie, Silverwand, Rio Colorado and Formosa Chief.  
Many lengths; short head. Time, 2:36.  
Part-mutuel to win, \$9.90. Places, 1st \$6.90, 2nd \$7.90, 3rd \$17.50.  
Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 664, 2nd 515, 3rd 892. Unplaced, 111, 168, 42, 755, 88, 178, 1153, 23 and 470.

## Rowley-Grant Win In Doubles

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Singles. After having played already two strenuous long matches each running into 3 sets. He started the Mixed at 2 p.m., and immediately after played and defeated E. G. Anderson with 6-2, 4-6, 7-5 which brings him in the semi-final of the Handicap Gentlemen's Singles.

R. B. Nichols (-15.3) disposed easily of G. O. Wooten (-15.3) with 6-1, 6-4, but it must be mentioned that Wooten had a hurt wrist.  
Today's program will be:  
Final of Hardcourt Gentlemen's Singles Championship at 2 p.m. between H. B. Ollerdesen and L. R. Whelan and the final of the Ladies' Singles Championship between Mrs. Bryson and Mrs. G. Brauns, also at 2 p.m.

Both these matches should be well worth watching, as the opponents are well matched. As regards the Men's Singles, Whelan is perhaps the more experienced, but Ollerdesen is the more brilliant player.  
The Ladies' Singles is also of particular interest, as Mrs. Bryson beat Mrs. Brauns in the handicap with 6-4, 6-0. Mrs. Bryson received 15 every other game. An interesting game should therefore be played.

Also there will be played the final of the Hardcourt Ladies' Doubles Championship, in which Mrs. Brauns and Mrs. A. P. Naser will meet Mrs. Prince and Mrs. W. A. White, and also the final of the Handicap Gentlemen's Singles between R. B. Nichols and the winner of the match Ollerdesen-Colman.

The latter match will bring this most successful tournament to an end and prizes will be distributed between 4.30 and 5 p.m. at the Club. Mrs. Fano has kindly consented to present the prizes to successful competitors, who are requested to be present to receive their trophies.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL B. P. S. ANNUAL COMPETITION

Inter-Patrol Exercises Of Scouts Are Held Before Many Visitors

The Public School Troop of Baden-Powell Boy Scouts held their fourth inter-patrol competition in the School grounds yesterday before a large gathering of parents and visitors. Amongst those invited were Sir Edward Fraser (Chief Scout), Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pearce, Very Rev. Dean Walker, Rev. C. E. Darwent, Major and Mrs. Trueman, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Billings, Dr. and Mrs. A. Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. Billingham, District Scoutmaster S. Fitzroy-Lloyd, Dr. and Mrs. Patrick, Scoutmaster I. D. Macdonald and Cathedral Troop, Scoutmaster Biggs and French Troop, Scoutmaster Vetschovsky and Russian Troop.

The afternoon opened with hoisting the Union Jack in due form. The Scouts then "rallied" at the call of their Scoutmaster, when the following program was gone through: Tent-pitching and Fire-laying, Team-sporting in Morse and Semaphore, First Aid and Ambulance, Physical Exercises, Tent-striking and Fire-drill. The Fire-drill created much interest. Two classrooms were set "on fire" in some mysterious manner known only to the chemistry-master, and Wolf-cubs discovered under the desks in various stages of exhaustion. Two lengths of hose quickly extinguished the "blaze," the more lively of the Wolf-cubs being rescued by means of the jumping-sheet and the exhausted ones lowered carefully in a "Fireman's chair."

After the competition the Scouts gave exhibitions of basketball, tub-titling and boxing. Tea was served in the Large Hall and the trophies were graciously presented by Mrs. G. M. Billings, who received at the hands of the youngest recruit, Master Heath, a bouquet, tastefully tied with the colors of the School and Troop. The Head-Master's Cup is awarded to the Patrol gaining the highest aggregate in Efficiency Marks for the term and also in the competition. The Scoutmaster's Shield is won by the best Patrol in Signalling.

The Curlew Patrol, under Section-Leader H. H. Nash, were successful in carrying off both trophies, thereby holding the Signalling Shield twice in succession, and winning the cup from the Stag Patrol. Silver swastikas were next presented to Section-Leader Nash and M. Fox for special good services rendered to the Troop.

The Head Master, Mr. G. M. Billings, in a short speech, mentioned the excellent work done by Scoutmaster S. Hore of the School staff. He then asked Mrs. Billings on behalf of himself and Mr. R. Rose, to present "Troop Colors." The Very Rev. A. J. Walker, after addressing the lads on the spiritual meaning of Troop Colors, blessed the new flag, which was received on bended knee by a Color party of King's Scouts under Section-Leader Nash.

Dusk now descending, the Union Jack was lowered with proper ceremony, the bugles sounding "Sunset" and the new Colors being reverently dipped to the National Flag.

The Troop's appreciation and gratitude are due to the following Judges:—Dr. A. Stanley, Mr. G. M. Billings, Scoutmasters I. D. Macdonald and E. K. Etheridge, Messrs. R. Rose, D. Drake and W. E. Hayward, and Mrs. F. L. Garner. The School Wolf-cub Pack under Cub Mistress F. L. Garner rendered loyal service during the afternoon to their big brothers, the Scouts.

## At Pirate Don't Miss Chances

(Continued from Page 1)

hearts and four honors it would cost him 373 points to save that 31. If a named player, A has not won a game, while one or two others have, interest in the rubber is so slight as not to be worth mentioning. Every

time such a player refuses to accept anything that offers he deliberately increases his liabilities without the slightest hope of liquidating them. If A has not won a game and any other player has, A's equity in the 200 rubber points shrinks at once to 31, and if he can get into any partnership that will win as much as 16 points he should jump at it, because 16 from two players is 32, or one more than A's chance for the rubber.

If two players have a game in, A having none, his equity is down to 19, and he should be only too glad to accept anything that comes along without any regard to who wins the game or the rubber.

If three players have a game in A's chance for the rubber is reduced to 13 points in 200, and his aim should be to be one of the players, no matter whether bidder or acceptor, if he can possibly manage it.

The point that so many beginners overlook is that they cannot refuse to accept a player who makes a bid and then turn around and make that bid themselves with any hope of being accepted. One constantly sees selfish players trying that scheme.

A hide a spade. Y should accept as he has five spades to the ace and a fair side hand, but as an acceptance would give the score below the line to A Y passes and the spade bid is void. Now B hides something, Z accepts, and Y hides spades. Who does he think will accept him? Not A, who thinks Y is simply making a foolish forlorn hope bid against the hearts. No one else could accept, and Y's bid is void, no the hand is played at hearts.

With Y for a partner A could have made four odd and four honors, game and rubber. Y would have won 184 points after paying A his 50 for the rubber. Instead of that Y has to pay for two odd at hearts and simple honors, 44 points. This shows a net loss of 258 points sacrificed to save an equity of 41.

A good motto for the pirate player suggested by a correspondent in the South is "It is better to have an acceptance in the hand than four bids in the bush."

## Town Hall Concert

The first of the Sunday orchestral concerts by the Public Band, with string instruments only, will be given at the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 4.30. The program follows:

1. Overture, "Odeon".....Gade  
2. "Norwegian Carnival".....Svendsen  
3. Selection, "Moths".....Massenet  
4. Fantasia, "Kornelindale".....Glinka  
5. Selection, "Madame Butterfly".....Puccini  
A. de Ryger, Conductor-in-charge.

**MARTIN'S APOLLO STILLS**  
A French Remedy for all Irritations. These pills (which have a base of Bismuth) in the form of a small tablet, are very effective in the treatment of all cases of Irritation of the Bowels, whether due to indigestion, or to any other cause. They are very safe and may be administered to all ages. All Chemists and Druggists sell them. Price 2/6. Bottle 2/6. Box 2/6.

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36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

## Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Nov. 18.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Mattins (plain) 11 a.m. Sung Eucharist. Anthem "Blessed word of God Incarnate" Pearsall. Hymns 236, 193, 322, 308. Preacher—The Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 4 p.m. Evensong. Anthem "God liveth still." Bach. Hymns 243, 147, 627. 1st Lecture on Philimon—The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Nov. 18.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins. Preacher

—The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 6 p.m. Evensong.

Union Church.—Sunday Nov. 18.—11 a.m. Preached Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, The struggle of life; Chant 99; Anthem "It is high time awake" (Barnby); Hymns 49, 375, 440. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, Joshua and the finding of the Law; Chant 77; Anthem "Thou knowest, Lord" (Purcell); Hymns 579, 238, 334.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—It is hoped that Rev. J. Godorth, D.D., will arrive in time to conduct the morning and evening services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. respectively.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund, Sunday service 11 a.m. Subject—"Mortals and Immortals" Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday evening 6 p.m. Reading

Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 72 daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Welsh Service.—At No. 38 Quinsan Road, corner of North Szechuen Road, at 5 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. W. Hopkyns-Ross, D.D. A cordial invitation is extended to all Welsh people.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesuadeid. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. J. P. Morris.

American Song Service.—At 4.30 p.m. today as usual at the Palace Hotel. The Rev. M. F. Stanffer will deliver the third address of his series, the subject being "My Fellow Worker." Mrs. Bradley will sing.

Sunday Service League.—This afternoon at 5 o'clock Dr. John Y. Lee, formerly instructor in physics at the University of Chicago and now in the Y.M.C.A. lecture department will talk on "Service and Progress." Friends are invited.

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Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.



# To Prove Who DID Invent the Aeroplane



A Photograph of the Original Montgomery Machine, Showing the Typical Curved Wings Which Contain the Secret of Flight.

The Secret of Flight That the Heirs of the Famous Old Professor Montgomery--Killed in His Own Air Craft--Claim That the Wright Brothers Took from Him, Reaping the Honors and Millions That Should Have Been His

A Duck in Flight, Illustrating the Curved Surface of the Wings Which Make It Possible for This Heavier-Than-Air Bird to Fly.

A FEW weeks ago a suit was filed in the Federal courts of New York and Washington that has no parallel in history in the far-reaching effects likely to attend it if successful. The Wright Brothers have been given, almost universally, the credit for having made the aeroplane possible. Their inventions had been held by the courts to cover the basic principles of aerial flight in machines heavier than air. The Wright interests, not long ago won their points against the only other American manufacturers and creators of aeroplanes, the Curtiss combination. And very recently the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, as the concern which the late Wilbur Wright and his brother Orville started, is named, formed a juncture with the Curtiss interests, establishing what has been referred to as "the aircraft trust."

The suit in question has been filed by the heirs of Professor John J. Montgomery, of California, a noted aeronautical inventor, who lost his life in a machine of his own contrivance. His heirs allege that Professor Montgomery and not the Wrights discovered the basic principle in heavier-than-air machines that makes human flights possible. They allege that to Professor Montgomery should go the honor due to this discovery and not to the Wrights, and that to his estate should also go royalties and penalties amounting to many millions of dollars.

But the really important effect, it is claimed, if their suit is successful, will be the dissolution of "the aircraft trust," and the bringing about of what may be called "the freedom of the air."

Specifically, the Montgomery heirs charge the Wright brothers with having appropriated the old scientist's ideas on aeroplane construction, especially the basic principle of the curved wing, and with infringements of patents which Professor Montgomery obtained in 1906.

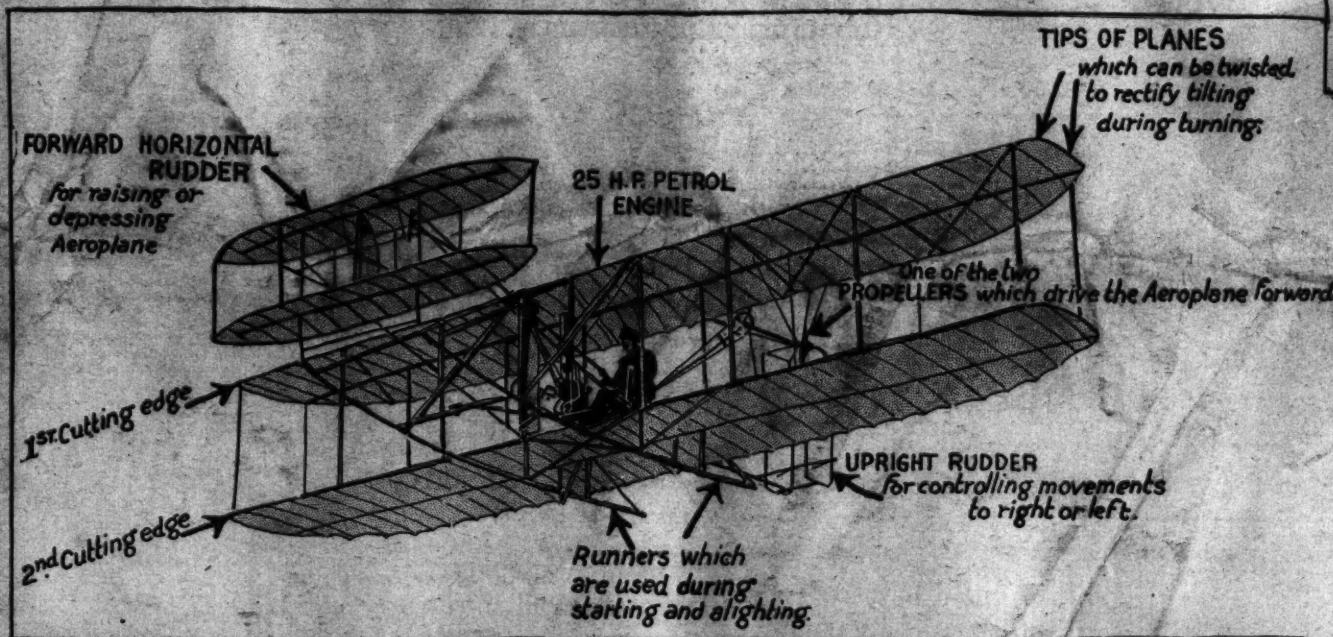
Professor Montgomery invented and patented an aeroplane with curved wings and means for warping the wings. Early in their experiments, the Wright Brothers found that flight was impossible without some device for curving or warping the wings of their apparatus, and every successful aeroplane that has since been built embodies this apparently indispensable feature.

Who first discovered it? Shortly before his death, in 1911, Professor Montgomery, who had been engaged in aeronautic experiments for some twenty-six years, declared that as far back as 1885 he constructed a machine which embodied the very warping principle which the Wrights have since regarded as the vital feature of their successful machines.

"I began experimenting and built six machines of varying success in 1884," declared Professor Montgomery, in disputing the Wrights' claim to be the inventors of the secret of safe flight. "The best of the six weighed only thirty pounds and would glide 200 yards. But I found that the machine swung from side to side in the wind. One or other of the wings would dip, and once the apparatus turned right over."

"That led me to make close study of the wings of birds, and in 1885 I built a machine with a triangular section of the rear corners of the surface hinged on. These tips were held by springs, and would automatically yield to the gusts of wind."

"I also had them connected with wires



A Diagram of One of the First Wright Brothers' Aeroplanes. The Movable Tips or Ailerons, Produce the Curved Surfaces Necessary for Flight Which the Heirs of Professor Montgomery Claim Is an Infringement Upon the Old Scientist's Discovery.

to levers which I could lean against so as to bring one tip up and the other down when I wanted to make a turn or get control of the wind, and I found them to answer perfectly. The tail or rear rudder of my machine was hinged and was arranged to work with wires.

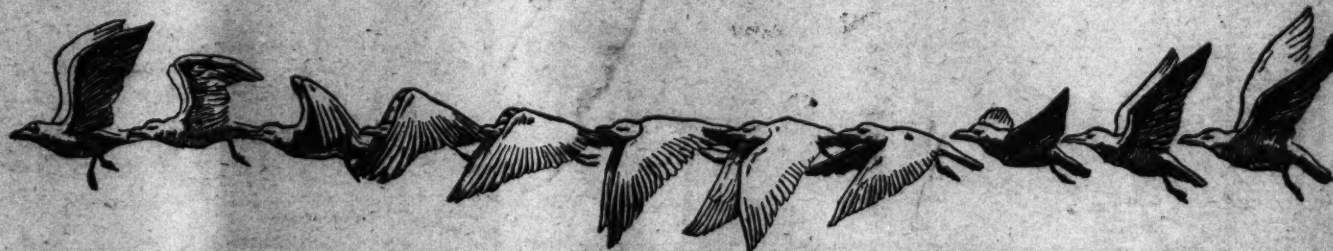
"I did not take out patents then. I was working purely as a scientist, with no intention of making money, and I purposed publishing my discovery for the benefit of all other investigators and giving it to the world, as I did."

"When it was suggested that I patent my idea, I answered that no man making such a discovery had a right to monopolize it, because it was not like the discovery of some new commercial utility of limited value, but was a step in the progress of humanity and therefore belonged to humanity."

"Since then I have learned that if a man wants to give his invention to humanity he must patent it or someone else may come along and not only take it away from humanity but from the inventor himself."

"I did not take out patents until 1905, while the Wright patent was applied for in 1903, but I have the right of previous invention given by common user and publication. Moreover, the Wrights' patent is for flat surfaces, whereas mine is for curved surfaces with warping, and it is the curved surface the Wrights are now using. They are therefore not only infringing my original right but are infringing patents. Wait until my machines now building are finished, then we shall see some new light on the matter. They are merely reproductions on a different scale as to size of my 1885 devices, but they are it!"

Before Professor Montgomery could perfect the machines upon which he was then experimenting or test the validity of the Wrights' patents, he died. On October 34, 1911, while experimenting with a glider of his invention at Evergreen, Cal., his machine turned turtle in the air and the inventor was killed.



Scientific Diagram of the Action of a Gull's Wings Showing Their Curvature. Every Motion of These Wings Is Reproduced in Some Way by the Modern Aeroplane.

In the years that have elapsed since Montgomery's death, the art of aviation has made wonderful progress. Because of their successful flights, the Wright brothers were early acclaimed the inventors of the aeroplane. Patents were granted to them in 1905, and suits which they brought against other builders of aeroplanes were successful.

A few months ago the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and a number of other concerns controlling aeroplane inventions pooled their patents and announced that thereafter no inventor would be allowed to use any of the various devices upon which they held patents without paying a heavy royalty to the combination.

In the opinion of many aeronautic authorities this so-called "Aircraft Trust" is a serious menace to the science of aviation. It puts a tax on scientific experimentation and discourages independent effort.

In their complaint the heirs of Professor Montgomery charge that Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright, having acquired knowledge of Professor Montgomery's invention, "embodied the same in the experimental machines of the said Wrights, by which aerial flight was first successfully accomplished by them, though such embodiment was without the license and consent of the said John J. Montgomery; and that the said Wrights did not succeed in flying with a heavier-than-air ma-

chine until after they had acquired a knowledge of said invention from the said John J. Montgomery and embodied it in their machines."

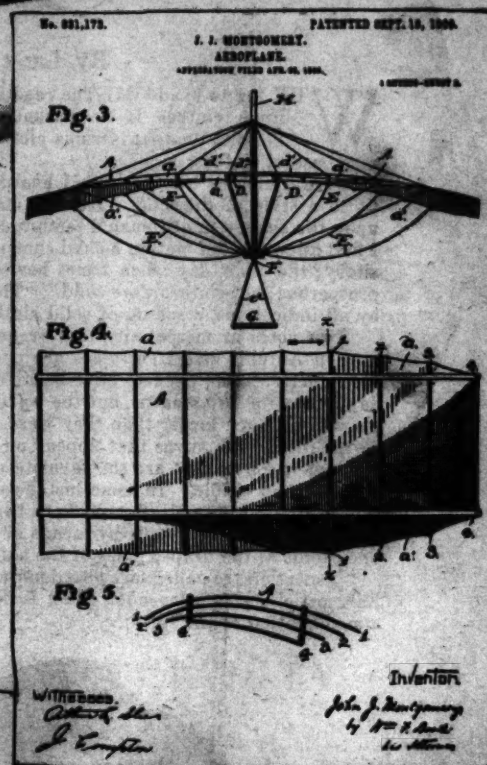
The invention of Professor Montgomery, which is referred to in this suit, and which he first built in 1885, is fully described in his application for a patent filed in 1905.

This machine had two planes, one placed behind the other. It was thus a monoplane, with wings fore and aft. In the rear was a broad horizontal tail that could be moved up or down for equilibrium. The wings were curved like those of a bird. The curve is a parabola, sharper at the front edge than at the back.

Through the middle of the tail, so as to form part of it structurally, ran a vertical rudder to maintain sidewise equilibrium. It was a sort of fin so adjusted that it could not move sidewise, but only up and down with the tail.

The warping of the curved wings in flight was accomplished by the feet of the aviator, which were held in stirrups. By pressing down the stirrup-bar on one side, the rear portions of the wing surfaces on one side were drawn down, while those on the opposite side were allowed to yield to the air pressure beneath.

By this means, the pressure on the two sides being varied, the machine was steered



Photograph of Professor Montgomery's Mechanical Drawings of His Curved Wings, from the Original Patent Granted Him in 1906.

in the air and its equilibrium maintained. Pressure with the right foot forced down the left rear surface, while the left foot was applied to push down the rear edges of the wings on the right-hand side.

The Wright patents do not provide for curved wings, but they do describe devices for warping or curving them, and it is this feature which the heirs of Professor Montgomery declare is an infringement of their ancestor's rights.

Many flights were made in Professor Montgomery's curved wing aeroplanes. Perhaps one of the most successful took place on April 29, 1905, at Santa Clara, the aeroplane being piloted on that occasion by Daniel Maloney, a professional aeronaut.

The fundamental principle covered by Montgomery's patent is described in one of the forty-six claims as follows:

"An aeroplane device, comprising plural aeroplanes, one in advance of another, with

means for changing the surface of each, and means for varying the angle of one relatively to another, each of said aeroplanes being curved parabolically from front to rear, its curves in successive sections from centre to ends decreasing in inclination to the path of travel, and its sections near the ends being less sharply curved at their forward ends than the forward ends of section nearer the centre, a horizontal tail surface approximate to the rear portion of the last aeroplane, means for vertically swinging said tail surface and a fin surface secured perpendicularly to the tail surface."

The "Aircraft Trust" was made the subject of a bitter protest by the Aeronautical Society of America a few weeks ago. Senators were circularized and Secretary of the Navy Daniels interviewed in an effort to have the whole matter made the subject of a Congressional investigation, it being charged that the Government, which has contracted for numerous Wright machines, will be mulcted out of millions of dollars through the taxing system imposed by the new aeroplane combine.

In view of this conflict, news of the filing of the Montgomery suit, which will open up again the whole question of the validity of the Wrights' basic patents, was received with great interest by local aeronautic authorities.



# Pocket and Suspender Walking Dresses

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

**W**HY try to evade it? The reaction of war upon clothes is to masculinize them. Serious thought, serious clothes; useful aims, useful clothes.

"Solid clothes" is the term I heard a lawyer fit to a style of dressing. He was commenting upon the change in a woman's fortunes. "When I first knew her her clothes looked cheap and transitory; the other day when I met her she looked prosperous; her clothes were solid." This will be, by all indications, a season of solid clothes.

Two notes of masculinity that frequently appear in Autumn street costumes are pockets and suspenders. True, pockets have been features of day frocks for two seasons, but the wartime pockets will be much larger than they were. On each of the three Fall gowns that appear on this page the huge pockets that are the favorite modes are more or less visible. In some instances, when it is preferred, I provide flat pockets beneath the tunic. They are accessible by means of the large open folds at the draped sides of the skirt.

Suspenders, so-called, are also denoted in these Fall models. The suspender effect is secured by a modification of the surplice.

The most conspicuous figure is attired in a gown of chiffon velvet, with that always-present-when-possible-this-season adornment—fur. Novel are the glove sleeves that give the impression of long-sleeved gauntlets reaching nearly to the shoulder. The gown is enriched by six horizontal rows of fur trimming.

Quaint and pleasing is the second creation. While it is an up-to-to-morrow mode, the presence of the lace collar, chemisette and lace ruffles at the sleeves bear a suggestion of grandmother's portrait.

The third and simplest of the creations is a "solid dress." Yet its lines, its straight silhouette, its fur and button trimming and its surplice or suspender, effect bespeak its essential novelty.

By  
Lady  
Duff  
Gordon



A Chic  
But  
Practical  
Gown  
That  
Has the  
New  
Silhouette  
and  
Novel  
Touches  
of  
the Season.



A Smart Up-to-To-morrow Fall  
Costume That Yet Holds a Sug-  
gestion of Grandmother's Portrait.



**L**ADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

The Straight  
Skirt and  
the Odd Effect  
of Double  
Sleeves Are  
Novelties  
of This  
Autumn  
Gown.



## Paris Fashions Charming This Year But Not Wonderful

By Eleanor Hoyt Brainard

New York, October 14.—The cat is entirely out of the bag, so far as French models are concerned. With all due appreciation of the difficulties under which the French designers have labored and the courage with which they have met the trying conditions, one must admit that the cat is not a very large one or a very imposing one.

There is no carping criticism in such a statement. The French genius is what it has always been and the dressmakers who have climbed to the top in the Paris fashion world have presumably lost none of the ability that made the climb possible; but this is not a time for the visioning and making of wonderful clothes. If one has the vision one probably cannot obtain the materials necessary for translating it into trade terms and the visions that haunt French minds and hearts today are built up of other stuffs than silks and laces and furs.

The urge of critical buying plays a tremendous part in the making of fashions, and that we urge the great French houses do not have now. The great occasions for the wearing of supersmart costumes no longer exist.

Even if the French women were vain enough or callous enough to be willing to wear superb toilettes and enter into the clothes rivalry of other times there would be no arena for the contests, and as a matter of fact French women do not feel about clothes as they did in normal years, do not take them so seriously, exact such efforts from the designers. They want to dress well, yes; but simply, in good taste, and so without the great expense and display that would be offences against that good taste.

And with the falling off of the incentive to great achievement the achievement itself falls off. The French dressmakers turn out charming clothes even in a time such as this, but they do not turn out wonderful clothes. As we have said before, this is not a time for the visioning and making of wonderful clothes.

All of the French houses showed creditably large collections, but there had been much uncertainty as to the probable number and intent of American buyers, and the buyers who did go over for the openings say that many of the models had an air of having been thrown together in haste at the eleventh hour, instead of being the result of serious thought and effort. Others, of course, had the usual stamp of painstaking care, but if one is to judge from the selection brought to this country the models on the whole are a bit sketchy and display less than usual of the original and exquisite detail we have learned to expect in French clothes.

We do not know the whole story, for comparatively few buyers did go to Paris for the openings, and those few bought more carefully and sparingly than usual. They were very uncertain as to trade probabilities here this season and unwilling to bring over much expensive merchandise if American women were not going to be in the mood to buy it and if social conditions were to be such that few handsome frocks would be needed.

One man who should know whereof he speaks, though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of his statements, says that the American buyers altogether bought only about 400 models this season and that one famous house alone showed almost as many models as that, so the average for each house could not have been great.

But among the models that have come here there is much that is interesting, much that is lovely. The materials most in evidence are so rich and effective that the very simplicity of many models gives them a distinction that more gorgeous creations might lack.

Velvet, satin, fur and velvet finished woollens head the list of materials and, singly or in combination, are responsible for four out of every five imported models. There are other modish fabrics of course—Indian cashmere, bure, Jersey weaves, crepes, etc., but a general survey of the imported

things leaves one with swirling memories of black satin frocks, dark hued velvet frocks, suits of wool velours, duvetyn and similar cloths with interludes of clinging brocade frocks and of rich brocade and velvet coats hugely collared and lavishly trimmed in fur.

Apparently every woman is to have a black satin frock of one kind or another. Every French house has given us numerous creations in this practical material, the models ranging from the simplest of morning or utility frocks to the smartest of afternoon or evening frocks. Some are entirely in black save for some relieving note about the neck. Others are lightened by liberal use of white or gray or beige or warmer colors.

Doucet has a black satin model which found favor with many buyers. It is ordinary enough in line, the usual straight, narrow one piece frock, narrowly and loosely girdled; but its embroidery gives it individuality and cachet.

This embroidery, Oriental in design and very freely applied, is in two colors, an exquisite light soft red and a beige or deep ivory with a pinkish tone. The two colors blend delightfully and make the little dress a festive one for all its somber black and its simple lines. There is a band of fur, too, included in the trimming scheme and bordering the bottom of the narrow skirt.

The average skirt, by the way, viewed from the French standpoint, is about a yard wide at the bottom, though this rule is an elastic one, and a skirt of this width at the hem may be much wider above or may obtain an appearance of much greater width from some sort of long tunic. The melon outline is not retained in its extreme form, but almost every French house has on its list skirts that, by one device or another, narrow toward the bottom, the extra fullness being in many cases held in by a deep band of fur or contrasting material, while other full sort skirts are cleverly pressed into plaits from the knee down.

But to return to the black satins. Where Doucet embroiders a black satin model effectively in red and beige, Paquin builds up a successful black satin frock even straighter and simpler than Doucet's, but fashioned with a long tunic over a narrow underskirt and embroidered only in beige, an intricate tracery of the beige banding the tunic bottom for almost half the distance from hem to waist, covering the belt that defines without confining the low waist line, and running the full length of the tunic sides. Worth takes his black satin and tops it by a bodice of white crepe, which runs down past the hip line in the back but ends in front at a dropped waist line. The white crepe is elaborately embroidered in tiny jet beads and the black satin is very cleverly handled in the skirt back, as shown in our sketch of the model.

Premet makes a straight yet clinging frock of black satin very broadly girdled, gives the bodice touches of white satin across the neck line in front and around the girde top, and applies a very wide band of white embroidery in a design of circles to the diagonally draped tunic.

Callot makes up black satin into a Japanese kimono affair lined in color and having a regulation obi.

Doeuillet does so many things with black satin that there's no knowing where to begin describing them, but this house, like several others, likes the idea of loose panels of the black satin lined with color, and bits of the color showing wherever a fold of girde

or sleeve or drapery or collar rolls enough at its edges to reveal a lining.

Little dinner frocks, as the popular informal evening frock is called in Paris, are often of black satin combined with color or with tulle, metal embroidered. Coats also are liked in black satin, usually with much fur trimming to lend them a look of warmth, but sometimes with only quilting or embroidery.

Some handsome models in black satin, notably one by Worth and another by Premet, are elaborately embroidered in stitched designs of color, and have collars of fur repeating the color of the embroidery.

Where the modish black frock is not of satin it is likely to be of velvet.

Velvet, of course, is not so adaptable as satin, and even at its simplest seems rather too elegant for morning wear, but it is the loveliest and most becoming of materials, and never before have there been so many attractive velvet models as there are this season.

The narrow, straight, unadorned little velvet dresses for afternoon and street wear under coats of which small furs are delectable things and quite likely to have no trimming at all beyond a slight note of white or color somewhere about the bodice, though they may be stitched or embroidered after the fashion of some of the black satin models, and may even have a colored material combined with the velvet.

As for the little dinner gowns and house gowns of velvet, they defy description. Many of them are mere things of line, narrow, clinging, trailing things that are the last word in picturesqueness, yet of great refinement too.

There is the ivory velvet dinner gown of Callot's collection, for example. No it is deeper than ivory, a delicious, cream beige with a pinkish bloom.

It goes on over the head or at least

no other opening appears; and it falls straight and narrow and clinging, without girde of any sort, to trail round the wearer's feet. Over much of its surface is cobwebby tracery of embroidery in fine gold and black threads. Just that! It sounds queer, but it is very beautiful.

Worth has always loved the clinging, trailing frocks and departs from his customary, rather conventional rendering of this theme in several models as straight and unbroken of line as Callot's model just described. One Worth gown in dark blue velvet that is almost black falls from bust to hem in straight, long lines and trails in the back. There are sequin shoulder straps, and from them start long close sleeves of chiffon.

The long transparent sleeve is in many of the decolette evening frocks, making a petit dinner gown of what might otherwise be full evening toilette; but there are also quantities of short open sleeves cut with Oriental suggestions, and some of these loose kimono like sleeves are of the shortest sort.

The Oriental note is insistent throughout the whole field of fashion. Sometimes it appears only in some slight detail, an embroidery design, a tassel, the cut of a sleeve, the fastening of a coat, but again it enters into the entire character of the garment.

Callot has a little model in green blue cloth that has a straight, loose, short Chinese coat, lined with warm yellow toned pink silk that shows where the jacket opens at the side front and above the cuffs. Below this a loose straight tunic falls low over a narrow underskirt. No collar, no trimmings.

From another house comes a black satin frock, straight but widely girdled. It is embroidered in white and its great Oriental sleeves and their big obi bow, in which the wide girde ties at the back, are lined with white.

Many coats are made much on the order of the mandarin coat and others are oddly like kimonos, handsomely embroidered and fur trimmed.

The French are using fur in one way that is not likely to find quick

acceptance over here. The house gown with high choker collar of fur may be picturesque, may even be becoming, but it is very uncomfortable and, though the scarcity of coal in Paris last winter may have brought about a vogue for warm house gowns of velvet, cloth, etc., sporting the high fur collars, we have not yet given up our steam heat and cannot but look,

with consternation upon the muffling fur about the necks of certain French models. Jenny is particularly fond of this high fur collar for house and afternoon frocks, but other French houses nibble tentatively at the same idea, and for street wear the cache nez collar is exceedingly popular.

All sorts of high collar arrangements are offered in morning and afternoon frocks, and the high necked blouse or chemisette for tailored costume is decidedly the chic thing, but the comfortable low necks are still in the majority, with the shallow, oval, square V and straight lines all in the list.

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# Health, Beauty



# And The Home

## Sell Your Easy Chair and Buy a Mirror

By *Sina Calvier*

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

THE real beauty of a face is in its profile. If the profile is strong and beautiful, the face is equally strong and beautiful. In other words, the beauty of a face cannot exceed that of its profile. The woman who would improve her face and the arrangement of her hair must study both critically from the side. For this reason the woman who invests in a good mirror is an economist of her own beauty. Should she be too stout, she should sell her easy chair and buy a duplex or triple mirror. Thus she can observe the lines of her figure with studied care.

She should determine in what respect her figure varies from the canons of beauty and try to conform to them. Is she a little too short for the breadth of her figure? Stretching exercises will add somewhat to her height. Such a woman should stand before the open window, and with hands back to back, the finger tips touching, rise upon her toes and stretch to her greatest height, not once, but many times.

Also, any woman who would be taller should recline a great deal and take as much sleep as possible. The body is known to be taller in the morning than in the evening because the muscles of the joints have relaxed, while during the day they have contracted.

The critical view in the mirror may reveal that the figure is too broad or too thick for its height. If too broad, this is extremely difficult to remedy. If too thick, diet, exercise or massage, or all of these must be summoned. Reducing your hips will make you look taller. But perhaps you are too thin. No figure can be attractive if the bones are too prominent. Give special attention to your diet; eat rich, nourishing foods and exercise, especially in the open air. In this way your mirror can, in truth, be called the first aid to beauty.

WILL massage help my sagging cheek muscles and prevent deep lines appearing around my nose and mouth?—BELLE S.

By all means massage those sagging cheek muscles, using the upward rotary motion of the first two fingers of each hand. You can aid in the upbuilding of this region by applying cocoa butter or a good tissue-building cream, such as this:

Lanolin ..... 1 ounce  
Plain lard (pure) ..... 1 ounce  
Boric acid ..... 3 drams

MY scalp is very dry and my hair, which is full of dandruff, is rapidly turning gray, although I am only twenty-seven. What should I do?—READER.

The dandruff must be removed. And the only thing that will remove it is a condition of scrupulous cleanliness, both of your brush and comb and of the scalp. Wash your hair once a week in warm water and castile soap. Devote ten minutes every day to a gentle massage of the scalp; this will stimulate the sebaceous glands to do their work more effectively. Then apply the following tonic, which is excellent for graying hair, at least once a week:

Terebene ..... 3/4 dram  
Sulphur ..... 3/4 dram  
Borax ..... 3/4 dram  
Lavender water ..... 4 ounces

I AM a blonde and my hair is gradually turning brown. The top part is much darker than the bottom, which is almost a golden color. What can I do to restore the original color and make all my hair one shade?—M. B.

Wash your hair once a week in this:

Warm water ..... 1 quart  
Borax ..... 1 ounce

Borax is extremely drying to the hair and makes it brittle, so I would not advise its use any more than you can help to secure results. If your scalp is growing too dry, massage it twelve hours before the shampoo with this:

Oil of sweet almonds ..... 45 grams  
Essence of rosemary ..... 45 grams  
Oil of mace ..... 1/2 gram

WILL you please print a formula for an old-fashioned toilet water?—B. G. L.

The following toilet water is deliciously soothing and restful:

Jasmine water ..... 3 ounces  
Vanilla water ..... 1 1/2 ounces  
Acacia water ..... 1 1/2 ounces  
Tuberose water ..... 1 ounce  
Essence of ambergris ..... 5 drops  
Tincture of benzoin ..... 1/2 dram

MY hands are always red and I have callous spots in the palms. Is there any remedy for this?—BLANCHE M.

Be sure your hands are always thoroughly dried after washing them and bathe them at night in:

Glycerine ..... 1 ounce  
Rosewater ..... 3 ounces  
Carbolic acid ..... 10 drops

Wear a pair of large, loose gloves at night, cutting off the finger tips to insure ventilation. Rub the callous spots in your hands with a little olive oil, after first planing them off as smoothly as possible with a pumice stone.

"The woman who invests in a good mirror is an economist of her own beauty."

Especially  
Posed by  
MISS GRACE  
DARLING  
at the  
CAMPBELL  
STUDIO.



## Science in the Home

By *Prof. Lawrence Hodges*

Head of the Citadel Laboratory of Physics.

WHAT, besides rubber, is an insulator for electricity?—L. V.

Cloth, paper, dry air, dry glass, shellac, dry wood, porcelain, etc.

ARE there any eyeglasses sold which will keep the ultra-violet rays from entering the eye?—Y. B. C.

Ordinary glass will stop most of these rays, especially if it be thick. There are glasses sold, however, which probably stop a somewhat larger percentage than ordinary glass. People who do not wear glasses get these rays and do not seem to be injured. Why should an eyeglass wearer be protected from them? Of course, a worker with such things as the oxy-acetylene has to have protective glasses.

WHAT is the difference between an American billion and an English billion?—N. P. F.

The French and American billion is a thousand million and is put down thus: 1,000,000,000. The English billion is a million, and is put down thus: 1,000,000,000,000. This latter would be called a trillion in America.

I POURED some oil on a wooden bearing for my motor shaft, and it seems to run with more difficulty than before.—I. L. G.

The wood probably absorbed the oil. It has been found that a bearing which will absorb a lubricant actually increases its friction. What you want is some lubricant which will not soak in. Powdered graphite or even soap might be better than oil in this case.

WHY is it that a fly, flying about a fast moving train, does not pass out through the rear door—supposing it to be open? Also, if a fly were to jump straight up in the fast moving car, would he descend to practically the same spot from which he started or would the floor of the car pass under him?—A. J. M.

The air in the car is carried along at the same speed as the car. The fly being in the air, is carried likewise at this speed. The same applies to a passenger. If he jumps up, although the car moves forward ten feet before he comes down, he will light in the same spot from which he jumped. This is because he has the same speed as the car before he jumps. If he were on the extreme rear of the rear platform and did this he would come back down on the platform—unless a strong wind blew him back. On the other hand, if the car was suddenly stopped while he was in the air, he would come down in front of where he went up. This can be seen from the fact that when a car is suddenly stopped the passengers keep on going forward and slide out of their seats.

## How to Get a Vacation by Staying at Home

IT isn't necessary to go away from home to get a vacation—a vacation of rest, recreation and change of environment. Fannie Sprague Talbot explains how it can be done, citing a case which came within her own personal view. IN GOOD HEALTH.

Miles Harper, a lawyer, discovered one Sunday morning that he was fagged out. Going on meant a breakdown. A vacation away from home was out of the question. He must stay at home, but he must rest must have recreation, must have a change from the office grind. He told his problem to his wife.

So she said, "The very thing! I've been trying to get a man to do the garden for the past week"—the man who had been a sort of neighborhood gardener for several years had got a post as nightwatchman or something in one of the new munition plants.

"I'm going to turn you and the children loose in it to-day and tomorrow. You are to forget about business for just forty-eight hours. It is radical treatment, Miles. But it is the safest and surest I know of."

Miles objected, of course, but a compromise was effected whereby he began his rest—"vacationette," he called it, of two days—the next morning.

They were in the garden just as soon as breakfast was over. It was a lovely morning—a rare morning for this season for it did not rain. It was just the day for wreaking vengeance upon weeds. But it was not all just weed destruction, however, for a great deal more was done—they went about the business in very much of a spirit of play, and took time for a number of things.

For example, they had just begun their task when three or four purple grackles flew down under the big maple beside the garage and began stalking about very much at home.

"See, Daddy, see!" It was Harold who spoke, resting on his hoe. "That grackle—the one with his tail turned square to one side—has been coming here the last three years. I've seen him. That shows that birds have homes to go to just like folks. I guess the rest of them are his brothers. None of them are his sisters because they are not shiny and pretty like the males. They are dusty looking."

So much for the ten-year-old. Just then high in the branches of the mulberry tree a robin began to chirrup distractedly just as if something dreadful were happening. Charlie—who is eight—discovered quickly what it was all about. Two little robins were being taught how to use their wings. Meantime a neighbor's cat had come prowling that way and was at that particular moment crouching under a rose bush. The mother robin had her eye upon him and was telling her babies of the danger threatening them.

"Why how did you know all that, Charlie boy?" queried the father. "Oh, just watchin' 'em ever' day," was the lad's reply.

"I never saw such peculiar roses as those are," said Mr. Harper, as he came close to the bush with a hoe that had been doing its work most effectively between the rows of beets and carrots. "Some are red, some are pink and some are nearly white, all in one cluster. Must be a new variety you've been getting."

"Why, no, Father, they've always been here and they've always looked just like that as long as I can remember. I used to call them Sister Roses." It was Hortense, aged sixteen, the high school miss, who spoke.

"Here comes the squirrel!" shouted Harold, seemingly glad of an opportunity to take another rest.

And every one stood at attention, staring in the direction in which Harold's finger pointed. Across the front lawn came the little visitor, nosing his way along and stopping now and again to sit up with his

pushy tail parallel to his back and his little forepaws lifted.

"He wants some nuts. Get him some nuts, Vivian!" called Harold, and away to the house sped Vivian, returning in a trice to toss one to the pleased little fellow. He snatched it, then turned it over and over again and Mr. Harper wondered why he did it. All the children seemed to know and all attempted to talk at once. He finally made out that it was the squirrel's way of telling if the nut were good or bad. If good it would be heavy. It proved to be satisfactory, for he scampered to dig as fast as ever he could with his little front paws to make a place for it that he might store it for future use.

"Em's him tubard!" said little Madeline.

About that time Mary, the maid, called them to luncheon and Mr. Harper was amazed to know that the morning had already passed. The afternoon by common consent they spent at the Country Club and by nine all were in bed and in slumberland. For the Sandman comes early to those houses whose inmates stay outdoors a great deal and get plenty of exercise.

he next morning they started on a patch of potatoes that Sam—the gardener—had been so patriotic as to plant. Harold was the first to break the silence.

"Isn't it queer how things grow, anyway?" he asked. "Now, here are potatoes on one side of me that grow in the ground, and strawberries on the other side. They grow on the ground."

Again Hortense was heard from. "Why, no, there is nothing queer about it at all. Potatoes are tubers and strawberries are runners. See how they send out long runners. On these every little way a little new plant starts. Tubers multiply in the ground."

Harold was not to be altogether outdone in this outpouring of knowledge in the presence of his father, so he made bold to come

back with what he considered a poser.

"Well, Sister, teacher told us something the other day. It was about how garden things drink. Beets and carrots and vegetables like that drink through their little hairy roots. And they eat, too. They eat the air through their leaves. You didn't know that, did you?"

Just then a big bumblebee came dodging about here and there among the roses and poppies and lilies.

"He's workin' jus' like we are," piped up Charlie.

"Working? How do you know he is working?" asked the father.

"Oh, 'cause he's buzzin' 'round gettin' honey to take to his children," declared the laddie.

It was here that Mrs. Harper rose equal to the occasion.

"Did you ever know, Daddy, that there are three distinct kinds of bees? Yes, there are. We had in the club a review of Masterlinck's wonderful essay on bees. The workers are all sexless. The males are all drones. The queen is the only female in the hive. That old saying about the 'King Bee' is a misnomer."

"Hum-m! Hum-m! Whir-r-r!" "Oh, it's our hummingbird, Daddy," cried Harold. "Look-ee!" A tiny, shimmering green body with a bright red patch beneath the bill was darting in and out of the fragrant white lilies, emitting a whirring sound and an occasional squeak as it went through its gyrations.

"I'm so glad that little hummingbird likes to visit us," said Vivian. "The lady who talked to our Audubon club said that the hummingbird is one of the three smallest birds in the world and that it is known only in America. It's a truly American bird."

"Fitty fower, pitty fower!" lisped Baby Madeline, holding up to her father's gaze a big clover blossom. "Oh, throw it away," said Mr. Harper. "That's only a flower."

## The Doctor Says

By *Brice Belden, M.D.*  
The Well-Known Physician and Writer.

I SUFFER from stomach acidity and pain after taking food. My gall-bladder was removed in 1916 on a count of inflammation. Do you think lack of bile is the cause of my trouble?—M. B.

It is possible that the lack of bile has something to do with your present trouble. If the bile is deficient the fact may be known by clay-colored movements. The deficiency may sometimes be remedied by the administration of Purified Ox-Gall, or Ox-Bile, which may be taken several hours after meals in doses of five or ten grains, in capsule. The diet should include no fats or meat or eggs, since the bile digests fats and prevents the putrefaction of protein-containing foods like meat and eggs. On the other hand, your pain may be due to adhesions consequent upon your operation. In other words, there may still be a surgical aspect to your trouble. You should consult the surgeon who operated upon you.

WHAT causes enlargement of the veins of the hands and arms? I have had them as long as I can remember.—M. C.

Since you have had them so long it is altogether probable that the enlarged veins are merely a peculiarity and not related to any heart affection. There is a form of valvular disease of the heart known as tricuspid insufficiency, in which distention of the superficial veins is apt to occur, and it would be well for you to consult your physician regarding this possibility. In the absence of other symptoms, however, it is not likely that your tricuspid valve is affected.

I SUFFER from chronic constipation and about twice a year have an attack of abdominal pain lasting from eighteen to thirty-six hours, which leaves me in such a weakened condition that I am unable to attend to my business for two or three weeks afterward.—R. P.

What you tell about yourself suggests appendicitis very strongly, though it is quite possible that your painful attacks may be due to stones or gravel in the kidney or stones in the gall bladder, or to some other abdominal trouble less well known to the public than those mentioned. Probably a diagnosis could be made during an attack. In many cases it is possible to make a diagnosis between attacks. An attempt should be made to make a definite diagnosis in such serious circumstances. This being established, your cure will probably be quite easily effected. It is almost surely a surgical condition. Workers in lead have symptoms like yours which are cured by medical treatment.

DESPITE frequent bathing I am troubled by a disagreeable odor from my person, and, being noticeable to others, it handicaps me in business. Is there any remedy?—J. M.

Such an odor may emanate from under the arms, or it may be due to atrophic rhinitis (dry catarrh). In the former case a one per cent solution of formalin in alcohol, which you can have put up by a pharmacist, is effective. Apply this lotion locally twice a day. If due to rhinitis spray the nostrils twice a day with Dobell's solution. Have your nose examined by a physician.

WILL you kindly discuss the treatment of constipation in a general way?—M. W.

Look for removable causes, such as food deficient in residue, insufficient drinking water, local conditions, etc. Avoid cathartics, if possible. Systematic exercise and cold bathing are of the greatest benefit. Abdominal massage is often quite effective. Drink a glass of cold water before breakfast. Eat green vegetables, oatmeal, cornmeal, whole-wheat bread, oils and cooked fruits. Agar (a substance extracted from certain seaweeds) usually works well, in doses of from two to six teaspoonfuls mixed with gruel or cooked fruit, use once daily, at breakfast. Where there is lack of general or intestinal tone, the sulphate of strychnine is usually prescribed by physicians in doses governed by the conditions in each case. Irrigation of the large intestine with cold water is sometimes efficacious. Do not use drugs if hygienic and dietetic measures effect relief. In extreme cases surgical measures are sometimes resorted to.

ON my body there are some light brown patches which I understand are due to a sort of fungus. What is the cause and cure of this condition?—V. J. M.

Your trouble suggests a disease known as tinea versicolor. It is due to a vegetable parasite of the fungus class, known as the *microsporum furfur*. It is a common affection and only slightly contagious. It progresses slowly and is very persistent. Without treatment it may last for years. It is a disease of adult life. Wash frequently with hot water and green soap, and apply tincture of iodine occasionally. The underclothing should be boiled. A few weeks should suffice to cure the disease, but relapses are common.

I AM eighteen years of age, six feet in height, weigh about 150 pounds, eat enough food for three people, but am thin and pimply. Do you think I have any disease?—M. C. K.

The thinness is due to rapid growth, chiefly of the bony system, most of your physiological energies being concentrated upon this special development, which will probably furnish the foundation for exceptionally good physique in adult manhood. With the completion of growth will come a more rounded development. Pimples are apt to be especially troublesome in a case like yours since certain nutritive processes are so active that elimination lags, which state of affairs accounts for the acne of adolescence, in other words, the pimples of the rapidly growing young. It is not a disease you have; you are simply going through the natural evolution of healthy youth. Keep the bowels regular, to eliminate as much as possible by way of this channel; get plenty of fresh air, in order to oxidize (burn up) waste poisons, and bathe daily, so that elimination by way of the skin will be furthered. By improving the circulation of the skin of the body and hence keeping the "breathing" function of the skin in active operation, you will probably be gratified by seeing a lessening of the facial acne.



# Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1917

## GOODYEAR TRUCK TIRES FOR HEAVY HAULAGE

Use Of Pneumatics For Heavy Vehicles An Important Transportation Development

One of the most important developments of the year in the motor transportation world has been, without doubt, the use of cord tires on heavily laden motor trucks. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company some time ago had developed a cord tire which was carrying loads up to two tons economically, in many kinds of service, but it was not until last April that this company launched into the bigger sizes of tires for trucks carrying from three to five tons of load.

The transportation service at that time inaugurated between Akron and Boston, with a 5-ton Packard truck, hauling tires to the company's eastern branches, has now grown into a fleet of five trucks—two Packards and three Whites—plying regularly between the two cities, observing a seven-day schedule for the round trip of 1,500 miles. The problem of a return haul, which is vital to the successful operation of any vehicle engaged in long distance hauling, does not bother the originators of this motor truck line for the company has extensive cotton miles at Goodyear, Conn., from which the trucks transport cotton fabric to the main plant at Akron.

This truck service insures the factory against the vexatious delays formerly experienced in obtaining fabric shipment by railroad, and permits quick delivery of emergency shipments of tires to the eastern territory.

But the successful operation of this pioneer long distance motor truck line has been made possible only through the use of big pneumatic cord tires. No other type of tire would permit the necessary speed and insure the proper cushioning of the truck and its load.

On the three-ton trucks the tire sizes are 38x7 front and 44x10 rear, while the five-ton freighters use 40x8 front and 48x12 rear. These tires are of the same design as the cord tires for touring cars, except that they contain more piles of cords and proportionately increased amounts of rubber. They permit noiseless operation of the trucks, except for the engine exhaust, and prevent any damage to the roads. Without them the trucks would soon rattle themselves to pieces.

The large tread surface of the tires distributes the weight of the truck and load in such a manner as to cause no damage to the road surface. It is not the weight of a load that breaks up and pulverizes a pavement, but the continual pounding of wheels bearing tires that do not contain proper cushioning power. Cord tires on trucks are no harder on roads than cord tires on touring cars.

This Akron-Boston truck line in addition to its acknowledged value as a transportation agent, has been a wonderful factor in bringing before the motor truck world the advantages of cord tire equipment. Its progress has been watched by many concerns that have been fellow-sufferers from almost unbearable traffic conditions. Seeing is believing. And the fact that this fleet of trucks has for six months been rolling along the Lincoln Highway and the Boston Post Road, where it has been seen by thousands of business men, themselves truck owners, is evidence that these tires are performing successfully.

The large number of inquiries received by the Goodyear Company, concerning the operation of this motor transportation, indicates that it is being keenly watched, and its success portends the establishment of similar lines, where road conditions will permit.

Extensive tests are now being made by the Government with these cord tires, and in case of their adoption, a tremendous impetus will be given to motor truck transportation and cord tire equipment for trucks.

## HARD LUCK ON RECORD MOTORCYCLE TRIP

Indian Machine Has Accident After Record Run From New York To Albuquerque, N. M.

In an attempt to set a new time between New York and Los Angeles, Cal., Erwin G. ("Cannonball") Baker on his Indian motorcycle put up new record between the metropolis and Albuquerque, N. M. He rode from New York to Indianapolis, 802 miles, in 22 hours 20 minutes, averaging 36 miles per hour for the entire distance. This is far in excess of the time made by any other motor vehicle, and is only bettered by some of the fastest limited trains.

From Indianapolis to Kansas City Baker raised his average speed to 36.59 miles per hour, in spite of a delay of four hours, two of which were devoted to resting. At Dodge City, Kan., he had covered 1,771 miles in 2 days, 0 hours, 24 minutes, elapsed time.

Running into Albuquerque, N. M., Baker had been out of New York 3 days, 19 hours and had covered 2,236 miles, averaging 24.57 miles per hour, elapsed time. He had averaged 59.04 miles per day to this point, his longest daily mileage being 655.

Baker was keeping up this pace across Arizona when a skid on a bad piece of road caused him to fall and tear a number of ligaments in his ankle. This accident, which happened near Williams, Ariz., necessitated him abandoning his trip, although he had only 541 miles to go to reach Los Angeles. He was 36 hours ahead of the previous motorcycle record held by A. T. Bedell at the time of the accident.

The start was made at New York on Sept. 20 at midnight, and he was forced to abandon it at Williams, Ariz., on Sept. 26. He had covered 2,755 miles in all.

## American Ambulance Corps In France



American Women Attached To The Buick Ambulance Corps In France

## Cures For Clutch Troubles

The purpose of the friction clutch is to impart the power of the engine gradually to the driven part without injurious shock to the mechanism.

When the clutch engaging mechanism and the surfaces for frictional contact are in proper operating condition, a steadily increasing frictional adhesion will transmit the engine torque without perceptible jerking or thrust when the clutch is engaged.

Clutch defects are revealed in several ways and these difficulties are either "fierce engagement," grabbing of the clutch; "slipping," which is failure of the contact surfaces to engage as they should; or "spinning," which is continued revolving of the clutch cone when disengaged which makes it difficult to shift the gears of the transmission.

Where the clutch grabs it is evidence that the contact surfaces are brought into too rapid engagement and is caused by either looseness in the joints and fulcrums of the clutch release linkages, excessive tension on the clutch spring or the improper condition of the frictional surfaces. With the metal plate clutches the

lack of oil may have roughened the faces and quick engagement of the surfaces will result.

A hard, dry and rough leather on a cone clutch is usually the cause of grabbing.

Slipping of the metal disc clutch, too heavy a lubricant or the clutch pedal linkage might prevent the clutch plates from engaging.

Accumulations of oil and grease on the leather of a cone clutch will keep the faces of the coupling apart and cause slipping.

Clutch spinning is often due to excessive friction in the spring thrust bearing, though sometimes faulty alignment of the flywheel and clutch cone prevent the engaging surfaces from entirely clearing each other. A bent clutch shaft might be the cause of this.

Sometimes the fault lies in the clutch, a heavy rim or cone will store up energy and continue to revolve when disengaged.

The amount of movement between the surfaces of a clutch is small and it is important that no looseness in the pedal connections or bending of

the levers should exist to prevent gradual engagement.

Excessive tension of the clutch spring may cause the clutch to grab with the additional unusual wearing of the thrust bearing. The tension should be enough to keep the clutch in engagement under the maximum power of the engine; in other words, to hold without slipping on the steepest grade as a test that car will negotiate.

Multiple disc clutches should be operated in an oil of the proper consistency. Oil of too thin a body will allow the plates to grip fiercely with the probable abrading of their surfaces.

Neatsfoot and castor oils are used as dressings for cone clutches to prevent the leather from becoming hard and dry.

Where grease of oil leakage causes a cone clutch to slip, chalk or talc, dusted or sprinkled over the surface will absorb the grease. Clutches of the cone type are sometimes found

with a ridge at the rear edge of the leather. This will prevent the clutch from seating, causing it to slip. With a file or rasp remove the ridge until flush with the surface.

When a clutch spins from lack of alignment or adjustment the remedy is obvious, but if the fault is in the design a retarding brake should either be fitted or the clutch rim lightened by drilling or machining away metal at or near the outer circumference.

If it is desired to attach a brake or dampener to check the revolving of the cone, either cork or rubber can be fitted into a metal bracket and this bracket attached to the car frame.

The position of the brake should be just to the rear of the clutch rim, against which the clutch will draw when the disengaging pedal withdraws the cone.

## Republic Tire Co Merger

Officers of the Republic Rubber Company of Youngstown, Ohio, have taken an option on the plant of the Knight Tire and Rubber Company of Canton, Ohio, as the preliminary step to the merger of these two companies in a new corporation with a capitalization of \$20,000,000. The merger is the outcome of a policy of expansion on the part of the Republic Rubber Company necessitated by the remarkable growth in the demand for Republic tires made by the prodigious process.

When Guy S. Norwood retired from the position of secretary of the B. F. Goodrich Company to become president of the Republic Rubber Company plans for a large increase in the production of Republic tires were already under way. But owing to the industrial situation it was impossible to secure necessary machinery and equipment under two years.

Mr. Norwood immediately took steps to secure a plant already equipped, and the result is the option on the Knight plant taken by Mr. Norwood, Thomas L. Robinson and John T. Harrington, all of the directorate of the Republic Rubber Company. In securing the Knight plant the Republic Rubber Company not only secures a first class rubber plant, but it secures also the services of H. J. Woodward as general sales manager of the two companies.

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## THE NEW OAKLAND AN IMPROVED CAR

Five Fine Models Are Being  
Shown At Bowman's Local  
Headquarters

New lines, more body room, increased power and greater ease in handling are the outstanding features of the new Oakland Sensible Six model for 1918.

While refinements and improvements extend to all parts of the car, it remains in every sense an Oakland Sensible Six. The several improvements merely strengthen the right to the term "Sensible Six." The fundamentals of previous models are strictly adhered to, but the body has more room, the new plated upholstery adds to comfort and appearance of luxury and the new lines give even a more dashing appearance.

One of the biggest single achievements comes in the power plant. Naturally after Oakland's successful experience with the valve in head design, the engine is of that type. The use of new aluminum alloy pistons and the lightening of reciprocal parts and snap and pulling power. It is now so simple that it is believed to be the easiest engine in the world for the motorist to take care of. It now develops 44 horse-power at 2,600 revolutions, making car weight 48 pounds per horse-power—a truly remarkable achievement.

The problem arising from the use of the grades of gasoline now on the market have been met by improvements in carburetion through the improved intake and exhaust systems. Vaporization is secured in three stages of heat from the exhaust in a way that overcomes low grade gasoline. A force feed oil pump supplies the splash system, and is so installed as to always insure thorough lubrication to vital parts—a feature that will add to engine life. The transmission has been further improved, while the new fan is the biplane type. The new fan is deeper from top bottom than before.

The new model comes in five body styles—a five passenger touring car, three passenger roadster, four passenger coupe, five passenger sedan and a two passenger roadster coupe.

## The Buick Of 1918

"A bigger and a better Buick" is the 1918 slogan of the General Motors Corporation, creators of the Buick Motor Car, distributed in China by H. S. Honigsberg and Company, Inc. A shipment of 15 of the 1918 model Buicks is to arrive in Shanghai during the present week, via the steamer Montague, and another of 47 cars by the Jutlandia on the 30th inst. a total of no less than 62 automobiles. From advance notices and descriptions of the new cars, received locally, greater beauty, more power, and greater economy have been developed in the Buick.

Though there was little left to be desired in the 1917 Buick, according to the local agents, the changes in the new models mark a real achievement in motor car manufacture. In addition to making motor changes which allow greater flexibility on the original economical basis, the design of the car has been improved, while the finishings of the car have been bettered considerably.

To secure a more liberal stream line effect, the makers of the Buick have increased the size of the radiator, obtaining at the same time a greater cooling surface. Sloping windshields, have also been placed on the cars, while the rear doors have been widened, rendering the rear compartment more commodious. Mechanical improvements, too numerous to mention, have also been made, and members of Honigsberg and Company pronounce the new model the best Buick ever.

In addition to the four cylinder and the six cylinder five passenger Buicks, the local agents announced yesterday that they are bringing out a number of seven passenger cars, for which a considerable demand has been felt. This car, it is said, has been developed with the characteristic care of the manufacturers, and it is hailed as a distinct Buick triumph. These new cars are now on display.

## AUTO TIRES IN SWEDEN COST AS MUCH AS MOTOR

Cleveland, Ohio.—American motorists should take sweet satisfaction now that their country is involved in war, in the fact that the largest automobile tire factories in the world are located within the confines of the United States, according to Count Richard Hamilton, representing A. V. Holm of Stockholm, who looks after the Peerless business in Sweden.

The count was at a factory in Cleveland the other day, and he said that about the most distressing feature of the motor car business in Sweden is the rubber tire shortage.

"A friend of mine," said the count, "learned of a couple of rear tires for sale just outside of Stockholm. He hurriedly bought them, at an exorbitant price, and started home carrying the tires on his arm. He guarded them as a bank messenger guards the money placed in his care. He had not proceeded on his way far, however, before several persons were at his heels with offers to buy the tires. The highest bid was made when a man offered him the equivalent of \$500 in cash in American money for each of the tires. Even at that price the offer was not accepted."

"You Americans can thank your stars that you are in no danger of facing a rubber shortage. You have the factories here; therefore you will get the tires."

## The Ford In War Time

The Ford is as good in a fight as it is in a frolic, or on the farm. The Ford, when the gloves are tied on its "fists," can fight—not like what you thought I was about to say, but like blazes. A United States general with a good understanding of his subject said: "War is hell." No one has doubted him, before or since. No one ever will—unless it be a Ford car. Ford cars are in war from the time they leave the factory until, in the dim and distant future, they go to pieces all in a heap, just like the deacon's storied one-hoss chaise did. What we mean is that a Ford cannot possibly get any severer treatment, or abuse, under war conditions than it gets every day in the year from the average owner, not the country over, but the world over.

Salesmen, alive to sales more than to service, have persistently dinned into the ears of army purchasing agents that big trucks rivaling in size an old-fashioned flat car are the box-seat tickets for what is wanted for getting an army division out of camp, onto the road, and to the point where the troops can make obstacles; before them will away like hot butter on a kitchen stove. But all army purchasing agents weren't born in the stone age, nor are all of them so thrifty that they can own cars that tickle the vanity of ammunition magnates and bank presidents.

It won't do to tell army buyers that the only gas wagon fit to get an army anywhere is one bigger than Noah's ark, with a drive on all four wheels, the front as well as the rear. The buyers know the mechanism of this kind is valuable; that for certain purposes it cannot be excelled. But big trucks have a field just as the herd bull has one allotted for his sole benefit. Of course Fords can't mount a 16-inch "barking Bertha" on its after deck, or haul the equipment of an entire regiment at one trip. But a Ford can always do what it is noted for in peace times, no matter what is encountered en route, with the same confidence that a man has when he mounts a railroad train with a round-trip ticket tucked away in his wallet.

Of course the "other makes" of cars predominate in the military service. That is to be expected, since the Ford manufacturers put out no trucks of their own and, therefore, have no standard equipment or parts for this type of vehicle. But don't think for a moment that the Ford isn't represented in the military service, for it is. Some high-salaried army officers are not too proud to drive Fords for pleasure, any more than they are too proud to fight. Hence, they favor Fords for fighting purposes.

If the present trouble in which we are engaged brings the Ford factory to a realization of the need of a regularly made Ford truck it will have served a good office to the automobile world. Mr. Ford, although a pacifist in normal times, is nevertheless ready to hurdle into the ring for a round or two when his country becomes involved in a

misunderstanding. He is expected to lend invaluable help from a standpoint of mechanics in the present difficulty, as well as in future incidents of the kind. It will be some task industrially to furnish truck trains for an army of the size now contemplated in the universal training legislation. Strategists want five million men, and the most important problem, after getting these men and equipping them, is to have the means to transport them. Trucks will be wanted not by the hundreds, but by the thousands. No institution is better prepared to fill the wants of the service in this regard than the Ford factory, once it turns its attention to truck construction. Of course the trucks now made mount a railroad train with a chassis are perfectly qualified for army use, and in a pinch the factory might make agreements with these concerns for large numbers of truck beds.

But Ford cars, and not trucks, find the greatest field of usefulness in the army. The lightness of the car, one of the things that makes it so popular with individuals, is the feature which makes it invaluable in campaigns in the field. The day of Paul Revere's riding horseback is past; modern Revere's will carry their messages, morning, noon, or at midnight, sitting behind a Ford steering wheel. No danger of a Ford, properly chauffeured, ever falling to navigate a stream, cross a mudhole, or take a hedge fence, to get the vital message to the troops on the firing line in time to save them embarrassment. No one can emphatically claim that a Ford can't actually fly, once wings are attached to it, and thus out-trail the aeroplane. American genius will do this very soon, and the Edison or Ford or Hammond who is to do it may have his job complete before this gets on the screen before you. In that case the Fordowner and the author will shamefully be denied the honor of making the suggestion. But, chloroforming all comedy for the moment, please be reminded that the lamented Langley died of a broken heart because his flying machine, now reposing as a relic in the Smithsonian institute refused to aviate on its trial trip, but that it has since been taken out by a trained pilot and made to mount the air as well as most any crow, "plane or sparrow." Hence, we say again for fear those in the tonneau did not get us—who knows but what a Ford will fly, once it sprouts wings?

To read the automobile sections of the dailies you would quite naturally suppose that Fords played no part in the columns crossing into Mexico to undertake making Villa's mail deliveries uncertain. Ford gets scant attention in the daily automobile section because Ford advertising money is put into the car, and not in ink and white space. Result: no mention to the wonderful exploits of any car taking part in Pershing's pilgrimage except those which are liberally advertised in the daily press! But the Fords started and they got back—and they are still running and ready to cross other frontiers at the command to move

forward over the trail. Fords also helped a lot in keeping us posted as to what was happening on the other side of the line a few months ago.

Fords now go to all American possessions overseas as a part of the personal baggage of the officers, and other army attaches, going on foreign service. Nearly every trip of the transport service out of San Francisco sees one or more, maybe a half a dozen, Fords checked for Honolulu, Guam, or Manila, and they do say that the lonesome operator on the midjet Isle of Midway is going to get one for tours about his living room, since his home there takes up all the island.

There are as many Fords wearing U. S. license plates in the army garages as any other one make of touring car. From this it is obvious that the army uses touring cars and runabouts as well as trucks. Using the machines for any other than purely official business is strictly prohibited. Most of the automobiles in army service are operated by the quartermaster corps, the department which pays, transports, equips, and feeds the troops. Hundreds of Fords are used in this department, and the other departments are not without them.

The majority of the Fords used consist of runabouts, touring cars, and chassis fitted with delivery car beds. There are few, if any, Ford trucks in the service, but now that unprecedented numbers of trucks are to be used the makers of Ford truck beds, or units, should get in touch with the war department, through its purchasing agents of the quartermaster corps, and make an effort to have trucks of this type more generally represented in the truck trains.

There are many places in the service where light trucks of the Ford type should be superior to heavier and costlier makes. For quickly moving light ammunition, for carrying food supplies to points where they are urgently and unexpectedly wanted, for ambulance service for the wounded, for carrying official mail bags—and a dozen and one other things, the Ford truck should be in its proper element. Since such

vehicles come cheap, since upkeep is small, and the machines may be operated by almost anyone, it seems that the new army we are to have might very effectively and satisfactorily be equipped with at least one Ford truck to the organization—one to the company.

In past times each company of infantry had an escort wagon and four mules assigned to it to transport company equipment and baggage. The soldier in those days used to be put to hard shift to make ends meet in getting their things about. With a Ford truck breaking camp and moving forward would be like the jolly jaunt of a traveling salesman and his grips moving from one town to another.

A soldier's pay just about pays interest on the amount of the big business man's salary. Therefore, our fighting men cannot go in for costly machines in peace times. And a soldier likes to "glide on gas" as well as any of us. Thus, the bulk of the automobiles owned by enlisted men throughout the army are Fords, and these will total several hundred. In peace times soldier-owners operate Fords in the military service, and thus add to their incomes. The machines are kept in garages erected in out-of-the-way places on the reservations, with the consent of the commanding officers. Many officers, as stated hitherto, also own Fords, and about the only kick they have coming is that the Model Ts should be made still lighter so they can take the "buzzwagons" along with them in changing stations without exceeding their authorized baggage allowance of from 3,000 to 6,000 pounds, according to the rank of the officer.

The Fords in the army are cared for and operated by chauffeurs of the quartermaster corps. Some of these men are regularly enlisted soldiers; others are civil service employees. The civilian employees of the quartermaster corps get from \$75.00 to \$125.00 per month, while the soldiers get a considerably lower wage, but receive clothing, quarters, food and other allowances free, and are likewise privileged to retire on two-thirds pay after thirty years of

service. Army chauffeurs prefer to drive Fords for the reason that they are easier handled and repaired, and it makes no difference in their salary what sort of windshield they squint through during a day's driving.

Fords as they are painted at the factory do not suit the army folk at all. Military people are color specialists in a way. The dominating color for equipment in the service, including uniforms for the men, is olive drab, popularly known as "O. D." The old escort wagons, now disappearing before the onslaught of gas faster than the old prairie schooner disappeared over the horizon, are olive drab, the tents are olive drab, the men are somewhat olive drab, and the trucks and touring cars must be olive drab. It is the hue, so the color specialists tell us, which renders things, animate or inanimate, the most inconspicuous from a distance. Hence, the Fords in the service are "uniformed" like the officers and soldiers, in O. D. This hue is not much for looks, but then nothing else is when concerned with war, and truck trains and touring cars rarely go on dress parade. Anyway, when some force, in hiding a mile or two away, is trying to make a deposit of lead in one's anatomy with all the ambition and thrift of a savings bank patron it will behoove anyone to curse his color. So when you see a Ford coming down the path with a U. S. number plate swaying to the breeze beneath the Stars and Stripes and looking like it had been surf bathing in a clay bank you'll know it's a "soldier," every inch.

Army clerks in the finance and purchasing branches of the war department find lots of amusement comparing the prices of military car parts when the bills come through. Those who own Fords themselves take delight in such comparisons. In the army it is an established fact, as elsewhere, that the Fords require the replacement of fewer parts and the parts themselves are "away yander" cheaper, as a fellow from the brush might put it, than the parts for "the others."

For serving soup, and more substantial food, to soldiers on the run and enlarged?

to the front, (ours never run in the reverse direction), nothing could be made more efficient than a kitchen fitted on the hurricane deck of a Model T chassis. The fuel supply which furnishes the motive power might be drawn upon to cook the grub.

In any event The Universal Car should fit well with universal military training. Prime your engine and see if it doesn't as events develop from now on.

It is only at maneuvers, campaigns similar to the Mexican expedition, and at the big supply depots of the army, that motorization has been adopted to any extent. At nearly all the military posts the army mule and escort wagon has been the standby for hauling and delivery purposes, notwithstanding that marked saving and far more satisfactory service could be had from a few auto trucks or cars.

As an illustration we will take a three-company post for comparative purposes. To transport the supplies over the reservation at a post of this size on less than six teams and as many escort wagons are required. A large stable must be maintained, no less than from fifteen to twenty teams and stable orderlies used, and from a dozen to fifteen animals kept. All this equipment is kept to cover an area often not more than two miles square, including the drayage of supplies from the railroad siding to the post, the hauling of fuel to the barracks, and the delivery of groceries from the post commissary. On the other hand a single Ford truck augmented by a Ford delivery car could do all the work, and do it as satisfactorily, more so, perhaps than the battery of six wagons. The cost of motorizing a post in this way would be less than the cost of two of the wagons and the upkeep would not any time equal the cost of keeping the same number.

It has been difficult for the old army to give up the army mule. He has been a part of our army for decades—in fact ever since we had an army. But he must go soon—events in Europe prove and warrant it—and why not now when the entire service is to be wholly re-organized and enlarged?

## THE GRIP THAT HOLDS

This Non-Skid Tread is built up high in the center where the wear comes. Therefore you get all your money out in actual service.

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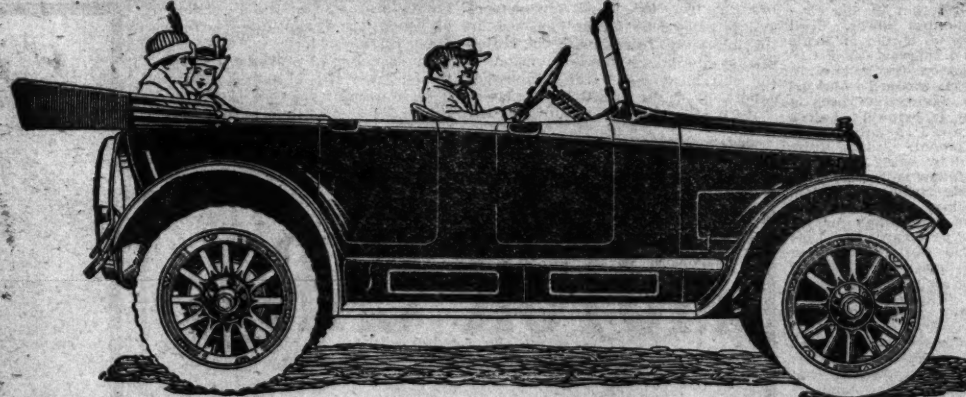
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# Firestone

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In the Overland Big Four-cylinder touring car and the Overland Light Four-cylinder touring car, the luxurious and the practical are in proper balance to produce lasting satisfaction.

The Big Four is finished in a deep rich brown, while the colour of the Light Four is a beautiful shade of gray. These two models exemplify the remarkable values made possible by tremendous production.

Size does not of itself constitute greatness. An industry is as great as its service to the public. But size does usually constitute opportunity for service. In the case of Overland, size originally was an indication of foresight and courage.

It constituted an opportunity to establish new values in motor cars—this was a service.

Growth came as a reward of this service, and with growth came opportunity for further service—further revision of values.

Today's immensity means experience, facilities and resources, plus the public confidence, which gives these things stability for yet greater service.

The Willys-Overland ideal of service is integrity of value in the product throughout the whole life of that product's service.

The Willys-Overland Motor Cars which we have to show you exemplify this ideal and constitute the most comprehensive range of models ever built by any one motor car producer.

## A Wide Range of Models

### Big Four-Cylinder Overland

5-Passenger Touring Car  
3-Passenger Roadster  
3-Passenger Touring Coupe  
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

### Light Four-Cylinder Overland

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2-Passenger Roadster  
4-Passenger "Country Club"

### Light Six-Cylinder Overland

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3-Passenger Roadster  
3-Passenger Touring Coupe  
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

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and Light Trucks



## WARTIME AUTO SHOW TO BE LARGEST YET HELD

Utility Of Motor Car In Promoting National And Individual Efficiency To Be Emphasised—Expect 300 Exhibitors

The first announcement of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce as to the scope of the automobile show has been awaited with more interest this year than in any previous year for a decade. The opening of the lists for the show, it was recognised, would be the most significant expression of opinion by the automobile manufacturers as to the war's effect on the motor industry, present and prospective, since the United States entered into the conflict with Germany.

This first announcement was made yesterday, and the Chamber reports that the number of exhibitors in the New York show and also in the Chicago show, the other national exhibition of automobiles, will be larger than in any previous year. This is taken as a statement by the manufacturers of their confidence in the automobile as an aid to the country in time of war as well as of peace, and that as the demand for national efficiency grows the service of the automobile, whether in speeding up hours of work or in providing needed relaxation, will be more and more recognised. At last year's show the idea was brought out for the first time that the automobile was primarily a new public utility, in the class with the railroad and the telephone in promoting national growth and individual well-being. In the 1918 show this idea will be given more marked emphasis.

"This drawing for space was held October 4 at a general meeting in New York, with more than 100 companies represented," says the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in the announcement. "The number of exhibitors for both cars and accessories is greater than for any previous show, and all the space on the four floors of Grand Central Palace and the Chicago exhibition buildings will be filled to overflowing. The New York show will be held the week of January 5 to 12, and the Chicago show from January 26 to February 2.

"The exhibitions will be devoted exclusively to passenger-carrying cars designed for private use, while the accessory division will offer the hundreds of parts and accessories that go to make up the modern motor car. The motor and accessory manufacturers division has applications to allot space to about 100 of its members, and when the final allotment of accessory space is made the

total of exhibitors will reach close to 300 for each show.

"The following makes as members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce were served at the first drawing for both shows: (gasoline) Abbott, Allen, Apperson, Auburn, Austin, Buick, Cadillac, Case, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cole, Columbia, Crow, Davis, Detroit, Dodge, Dorris, Elgin, Elkhart, Empire, Fiat, Franklin, Grant, Glide, Hackett, Hal, Haynes, Hudson, Hupp, Interstate, Jackson, Jordan, King, Kissel, Kline, Lewis, Lexington, Liberty, Marion-Handley, Marmon, Maxwell, McFarlan, Mercer, Mitchell, Moline, Monroe, Moon, Nash, National, Oakland, Olds, Overland, Oweh, Packard, Paige, Pater-son, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Premier, Regal, Reo, Roamer, Saxon, Scripps, Standard, Stearns, Stephens, Stude-baker, Stutz, Yell, Westcott, Willys, and Winton; (electrics) Anderson, Baker, Milburn, Ohio, and Wood. The Glide, Dorris, Hackett, and Stephens will be shown at Chicago only, while the Kline will be exhibited at New York only.

"Space was allotted to the following concerns, not members of the N. A. C. C.: American, Harroun, Monitor, and Stanley, (steam.) The American will exhibit at the New York show only, while the others will be at both shows. Allotment to other non-members will be announced later.

"At the October meeting the automobile manufacturers discussed the new 3 per cent tax on the industry imposed by the War Revenue act, which became effective October 4. It being the intention of Congress in placing this tax that it be paid by the buyer of the car, it was the sense of the meeting that the amount of the tax should be added as a separate war item on each car and truck.

"It was voted to invest \$50,000 of the organization's funds in the second issue of the Liberty Loan, and also to carry bonds for employees of the association.

"New divisions of the chamber were voted upon, to be known as the passenger car division and motor truck division, to be headed by Vice Presidents H. H. Rice for the passenger cars and Windsor T. White for the trucks. Charles Clifton presided at the meetings of the directors and members, which were attended by most of the presidents or executives of the leading companies of the industry."

### MAXWELL WINS RACE STAGED IN SPANISH CITY

Competes Against Thirty Cars  
In Circuit Of Cataluna  
Race At Barcelona

Not content with holding all worth while inter-city road records in North America a five passenger Maxwell touring car has captured the "Circuit of Cataluna" run in Spain in competition with thirty cars of American and European makes.

The Spanish inter-city race was from Barcelona to Zaragoza, then to Bilbao, to San Sebastian, Huesca and return to Barcelona. The distance is a little more than 600 miles.

Road conditions in places made it hard for the cars to make good time. So admirable was the Maxwell performance in the grinding road test that it came through without a breakdown of any kind.

Pitted against the sturdy Maxwell were thirty cars. Among the cars in the contest were the Spanish makes Elizalde, Hispano-Sulza and Espana, the Italian makes Fiat, Lancia, S.P.A., Fracassa, and Dion-Bouton, and the American cars were King, Mitchell, Buick, Singer, Stutz, and Scripps-Booth.

True to its traditions the Maxwell got over the course without trouble and won the gold medal. The car was driven by F. de A. Puig, the Maxwell dealer at Barcelona.

The run was conducted by the Royal Automobile Club of Cataluna. A regular stock car was used.

Only the one Maxwell car was entered in the race. Many of the other entrants had as many as four.

### ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME IN THIS CAR

How to carry several changes of raiment, spotless, perfectly creased, without wrinkle or rumple on an automobile vacation across the continent is a problem too knotty for the masculine minded designers of automobiles to solve.

The answer to this latest requirement of the cross-country tourist has been supplied by the wife of a prominent New York physician, who has designed and made to order the modern "automobile clothes press." It consists of a khaki bag with a wide mouth, into which are sewn three cross bars or curtain poles, the whole inclosed by a wide flap.

From the three curtain bars hang, in vertical position, from three to six regulation coat, trousers and skirt hangers. The entire unit, being suspended by two metal hooks from the rear top bow in the tonneau, permits carrying a number of suits suspended full length and as free from dust and wrinkles as though hanging in the wardrobe at home.

Another interesting novelty of this Series 18 Studebaker car is one of the new "Suspension Bridge" full length automobile beds which suspends crosswise in the car just above the tops of the seats, leaving the tonneau and back seat for a dressing room for the two occupants. A 10x18 khaki tarpaulin, spiked at the four corners, serves in daytime to carry the entire bedding outfit, lashed securely to the running board, while at night it covers the entire car, making the sleeping quarters as snug and cozy in a rainstorm as the drawing room of a Pullman or the stateroom of an ocean liner.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

# What "Cord" Means In GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD TYRES

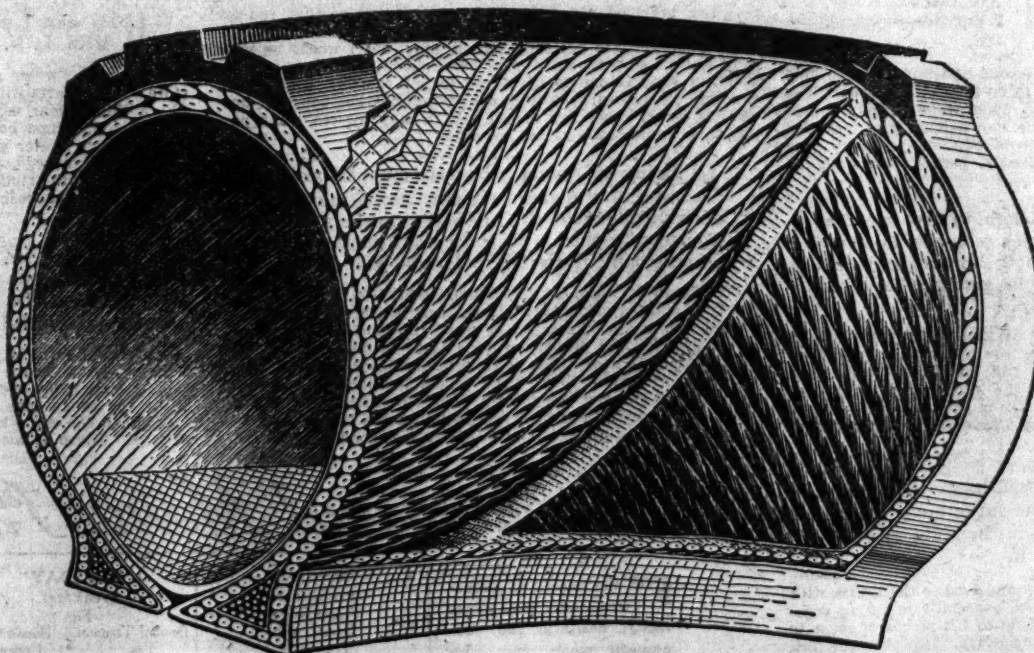
To settle exactly what the carelessly used, much abused term "cord tyres" really means, we have here stripped back the thick, tough tread of a Silvertown Cord Tyre, and laid bare its flexible two-ply, rubber-saturated, cable-cord body.

Mark the sturdy size of the cord, and that it is cross-wrapped round the tyre into a base of two layers Only.

As each extra ply in a tyre means extra internal heat, which is the great tyre destroyer—Silvertown with but two plies is bound to outlast many-ply tyres with their multiplied heat.

Seek this durability with elegance, comfort, freedom from tyre trouble, mileage, in Silvertowns. You cannot afford to be without them.

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## 10 Silvertown Cord X-cels

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| 1 Increased engine power.           | 4 Speedier.      | 7 Easier to guide.                |
| 2 Smoother riding.                  | 5 Coast farther. | 8 Give greater mileage.           |
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# New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

## Why So Many Food Fads Are Foolish

THE art of feeding men and women ought to be based on scientific truths. Unfortunately, however, many of the ideas which

By *Harvey Wiley, M.D.*  
The Famous Authority on Pure Food, Sanitation and Health.

of eating too much meat are most commonly found in cities among those of sedentary occupations who need but little meat, and to a large extent among travelers.

Many foods are naturally preferred raw. That, however, is not a fact which could justify a plea to do away with cooking. Many nuts and vegetables and most all fruits are preferable eaten raw. That fact, however, does not prove that peanuts should not be roasted nor potatoes boiled.

The fundamental error in such fads lies in ignorance of the true functions of food and of the consequent necessity of a ration so balanced as to offer all the elements necessary to encourage growth, restore waste, and furnish heat and energy. These unscientific applications of partial facts receive additional vogue because they often prove helpful in individual cases.

It appears to me that there is just about as much quackery in theories of diet as there is in therapy. One idea of these articles on nutrition is to lay a foundation for a simple gospel of nutrition not glorified with optimism nor charged with charlatanism. The exuberant theories which, mushroomlike, spring up during the night are already sunken and shriveled before the sun goes down.

Among those theories many are commonly known: Vegetarianism, exclusive meat diet, nut diet, fruit diet, milk diet, raw-food diet, etc. Practically all these theories are built about a crystal center of truth.

Vegetarianism may have and does have at times broad-minded and deeply learned advocates who are able to present a well-learned impregnable argument. It has an additional vogue because of the general over-indulgence in meat in many homes. The evil effects

of one who has habitually eaten too much meat is at once benefited by a strict vegetarian diet. He who has eaten nothing but cooked foods over long periods is undoubtedly helped by turning to raw berries, nuts, and fruits. The excessive coffee-drunkard gets quick relief by substituting a beverage made of parched cereals, chicory, or roasted bananas.

We all know that help comes from a changed environment. So, in like manner, a complete change of diet is likely to help a weary stomach which for long periods has had no change in its ingested contents. Nevertheless, the common fads in diet are fundamentally unscientific and are repugnant to the generally accepted principle that man is an omnivorous animal.

## Dr. Wiley's Question Box

PLEASE give a diet suitable for a sufferer from high blood pressure.—R.

It is difficult to suggest a diet for your trouble, which apparently requires the services of a skilled diagnostician to determine. At any rate, however, a simple diet will prove helpful. First of all, your stomach, like any other sick organ, needs a complete rest. A fast of twenty-four or forty-eight hours will be beneficial. You need not fear any bad effects from losing a little weight by fasting. The fast should be followed by a very simple diet—a mono-diet consisting of milk is best, if

tolerated. If sweet milk is not tolerated sour milk often is. You may get a little thin while giving your stomach this needed rest, but you will be the better for it thereafter. After a few days of a mono-diet, try other simple foods, but always be careful not to overeat. If you find any article in your diet irritates your stomach leave it out and try something else. All of the articles mentioned are good things, but I would not think that cheese, berries and beans would be desirable. The milk, whole cereals and an occasional egg and fruit and succulent vegetables in moderation and well masticated you will find helpful.

I WOULD like some information as to the best methods of dehydrating fruits and vegetables.—B. W. J.

By writing to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., you can get copies of the Farmers' Bulletin, Nos. 839 and 841, treating of canning and drying of fruits and vegetables. You will there also be able to get a list of home evaporators and dryers.

WOULD thyroid tablets and a diet of milk and eggs help the redness of my nose which makes me look

like a "boozier" when I am not?—J. H.

It is not quite within my province to prescribe anything for a red nose. This affliction is not very uncommon and appears to be due to some peculiar sensibility of the cuticle to disturbances of the digestion. As I can speak authoritatively only in regard to foods, I would

like a "boozier" when I am not?—J. H.

casual fast of twenty-four hours would also help.

IS permanent waving of the hair successful, and can it be safely done with a home outfit?—E. F.

There is a system for heating the hair



Dr. Wiley in His Laboratory.

say that the trouble probably originates in some article of food to which you are particularly sensitive. I would suggest that you try living as much as possible on a mono-diet, that is, a diet of one article, using it long enough to determine its effect. While we cannot live entirely on one article, I mean by this, a very simple meal. You might try bread and milk, using bread made out of whole wheat flour or whole corn meal, as it is more nutritious than other kinds of bread.

while wet by electricity and under pressure so the shape of the hair tube is changed, and for a time (six months, or until the hair grows out) the effect of naturally curly hair is produced. When it is wet it curls up again. It is only excessive dryness that takes the curl out. This needs to be done under carefully controlled conditions of heat and pressure, and I doubt very much whether it could be done with perfect efficiency and safety by the home operator. Why, may I ask, do you want your hair waved? There is no artificial beauty of hair superior to nature's own plan. I think you are wrong in believing that your soft, fine type of hair can only be tastefully arranged when waved. You can readily free yourself from the bondage of curlers by stopping their use and you will find a more attractive arrangement of hair than you ever got by artificial means.

MY baby boy, nineteen months old, has had colic since the day he was born. I thought he would be all right when he got on solid food, but he isn't. What can you suggest?—MRS. L. E. C.

I fear that I am unable to give you any advice which would be helpful in correcting the colic from which your child is suffering. I will make only one suggestion. As the colic occurs at about the same time each day I would omit all food of any kind which is usually given before the colic comes on. It is better that he should be a bit hungry than to suffer the way he does. Probably, if he takes no food at this time, there will be nothing for the ferment to act on and he will thus escape. I am quite certain, on reading the dietary of your child, that you are feeding him entirely too much. I advise that you omit the 8 o'clock feeding and also to omit the animal crackers from his lunch and see if your boy does not escape the colic.

## What's Correct To Do Say and Wear

I HAVE a sister going around with a man I do not like and never will. This is my reason: he always reads a letter from a married woman to her, whenever he calls, also one from a widow. My brother and I have talked to her, but she won't give him up. What do you think about him?—D. A. J.

From your description he is, beyond question, not the kind of man you would like your sister to be fond of. However, it is evident that the mischief is already done, when nothing you or your brother can say will influence her against him. Do not continue your opposition too determinedly or you may only succeed in driving her to him entirely, perhaps even against her own common sense.

WOULD you be kind enough to give me the name of some book which tells how to serve dinners and luncheons, both formal and informal? Would also like one giving some good menus.—MRS. MATTHEWS.

In "Encyclopedia of Etiquette," by Emily Holt, published by Doubleday Page & Co., you will find the information you desire concerning the serving of dinners and luncheons. This book also gives ample directions about the proper conduct of the business. Suitable menus for every day in the year can be found in a little book entitled "Everyday Dinners," by Olive Green, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN conveying meat to the mouth, are the prongs of the fork held with the curve up or down? Also is the soup spoon left in the plate with the hollow up or down?—K. L. R.

It is preferable always to convey any food to the mouth with the prongs of the fork turned upward, especially in eating vegetables, but it is sometimes permissible to lift pieces of meat to the mouth with the prongs turned downward. However, the fork must always be shifted to the right hand before conveying this morsel of food to the mouth. The natural way is usually the better way; therefore leave your spoon with its bowl resting easily on the bottom of the dish.

## You Might Try

### To Make Oven Doors Shine.

TO clean the steel on oven doors rub it briskly while the steel is warm with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar.

### To Remove Tobacco Stains.

A LITTLE denatured alcohol applied with a brush will remove tobacco stains from copper or brass ash trays.

### A Perfect Window Cleaner.

WINDOWS can be given a brightness impossible to obtain with water by cleansing them with a rag dipped in paraffine.

### Starch for Silver.

COMMON lump starch is excellent for cleaning silver. Rub it on with a damp cloth, let it stand for a few minutes and rub dry with a clean cloth.

### A Good Bottle Washer.

THE wire handle of a grape basket, straightened out and with the hook left on one end, makes a handy little dish washer for the milk bottle.

LAST Sunday I was out riding and we happened to visit a friend and she invited us to have tea. Was it proper to accept?—CONSTANT READER.

Yes, provided you did not time your visit so that you arrived immediately before your friend's hour for tea. If she invites you, you are perfectly free to stay, but I would be very sure not to stop in when you know she may be preparing a meal, or expects one to be served to her shortly. This forces her into an awkward position and sometimes her sense of hospitality would cause her to ask you to stay for tea when perhaps she would really rather not do so.

IN dining out would it be considered ill-bred to order the dinner without consulting your guest of the evening? And is it a greater show of courtesy to place a chair for your guest instead of permitting the waiter to do so?—K. L. R.

Certainly it would be exceedingly ill-bred to order your dinner from a hotel menu card without first consulting your guest. Should she, however, ask you to select the food for her, then it would be perfectly proper for your taste to govern the entire selection of the meal. No, it is not considered a courtesy for you to usurp the waiter's place in his legitimate function of placing the chairs for the guests. Should he seem dilatory, then you may call his attention to the fact that the lady's chair has not been adjusted properly, but this is all that good taste permits.

## Economical Menus for the Week

FOR the benefit of housewives who want appetizing, healthful and economical meals, but who are tired of serving the same old combinations over and over again, the accompanying menus have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, a member of the faculty of the Barnard School of Household Arts.

### MONDAY

Breakfast.  
Apple Sauce.  
Cereal with  
Top Milk.  
Toast.  
Cereal Coffee.  
Lunch.  
Shrimp Salad.  
Little Tarts.  
Iced Tea.  
Dinner.  
Haricot of Mutton.  
Stewed Corn.  
Lima Beans.  
Sliced Tomatoes.  
Lemon Rice Pudding.  
Coffee.

### TUESDAY

Breakfast.  
Fig.  
Broiled Tomatoes.  
Bacon Curls.  
Tea.  
Coffee.  
Lunch.  
Puree of Spinach Salad.  
Brown Bread and  
Butter Sandwiches.  
Iced Tea with Orange Slices.  
Coffee.  
Dinner.  
Stewed Shin of Beef.  
Noodles.  
Stewed Tomatoes.  
Sliced Salad.  
Steamed Apple Pudding.  
Iced Coffee.

### WEDNESDAY

Breakfast.  
Sliced Peaches  
in Grapes.  
Bacon and Eggs.  
Top Milk.  
Coffee.  
Lunch.  
Baked Stuffed Tomatoes.  
Bread and Butter.  
Lemon Jiffy-Jell.  
Coffee.  
Dinner.  
Bean Pot Roast  
(with Potatoes).  
Spinach.  
Orange Sherbet.  
Coffee.

### THURSDAY

Breakfast.  
Cantaloupes.  
Poached Eggs.  
Rolls - Butter.  
Coffee.  
Lunch.  
Cheese Souffle.  
Whole Wheat Muffins.  
Stewed Apples.  
Tea.  
Dinner.  
Chicken en Casserole  
with Rice.  
Stewed Corn.  
Tomato Salad.  
Peach Ice Cream.  
Half Cup Coffee.

### FRIDAY

Breakfast.  
Grapes.  
Poached Eggs on Toast.  
Coffee.  
Lunch.  
Fruit Salad.  
Brown Bread Sandwiches.  
Toast.  
Tea.  
Dinner.  
Broiled Smelts.  
French Fried Hominy Boulettes.  
Green Bean and Chopped  
Carrot Salad, French Dressing.  
Lemon Pudding.  
Cream Sponge Cake.  
Half Cup Coffee.

### SATURDAY

Breakfast.  
Grape Fruit.  
Granose.  
Poached Eggs.  
Toast.  
Cereal Coffee.  
Lunch.  
Creamed Chicken  
(Left Over).  
Baking Powder Biscuits.  
Grapes.  
Dinner.  
Corn Oysters.  
Baked Tomatoes.  
Lettuce Salad.  
Green Apple Pie.  
Coffee.

### SUNDAY

Breakfast.  
Molded Rice.  
Sliced Apple Sauce.  
Top Milk.  
Toast.  
Coffee.  
Dinner.  
Mock Wild Duck.  
Noodles.  
Creamed Onions.  
Tomatoes Stuffed with Dress.  
French Dressing.  
Banana Ice Cream.  
Cold Water Sponge Cake.  
Coffee.  
Supper.  
Cream Cheese Sandwiches.  
Sponge Cake.  
Coffee.

## Good To Eat

### BAKED TOMATOES.

CUT the tops off unpeeled tomatoes of moderate size and with a sharp pointed knife stab the meat in a dozen places and drain out some of the juice. In the barked place insert salt and pepper to taste, a small quantity of chopped sweet green pepper, a bay leaf and one tablespoonful of olive oil. Place in pan sufficiently close to hold the tomato steady and bake till tender.

### DOLMAS.

SELECT and wash the tender leaves of a cabbage. Place three or four together and fill with the following mixture: Run two pounds of lean mutton through meat chopper with two large onions, a little parsley and salt and pepper. Stir in two beaten eggs, form into oblong meat balls, roll and tie in thin greased cabbage leaves. Place the dolmas in a baking dish in layers with a plate to press them down and keep in place. Cover with meat stock or stock and water and cook slowly one and one-half hours. The dolmas are very good served with tomato sauce.

### JELLIED CHICKEN.

TAKE a cooked chicken and cut up the flesh into small dice, season it to taste, sprinkle it with parsley. Boil two eggs hard and put on one side. Soak half an ounce of gelatine for half an hour in two tablespoonfuls of water, put it in a saucepan with a carrot, turnip and a small onion cut into dice, a pint of water, and a tablespoonful of beef tea. Boil for one hour, then strain, and add liquor to the chicken. Rinse out a mould, line it with slices of hard-boiled egg, then put the chicken mixture into it, and put it aside to set. Turn out and serve, garnish with parsley.